

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Nol. 19; No. 19.
Whole No. 247.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

\$1a Year,
in advance



Rearing and Feeding the Colt.

By J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

To the skilful breeder the destiny of a given colt is practically under his own control. Too many of our farmers consider

a short time, and may be seen trying to supplement this limited supply by taking occasional mouthfuls of soil.

Probably no materials at the farmer's disposal contain more mineral or bone-forming material than bran and oats, and the colt should have plenty of these and good clover hay from the start. It is quite safe, as a rule, to give as much as two quarts of these concentrates mixed per diem as soon as the colt can be taught to eat them, and this can be gradually increased. The colt's temperament and character should be closely studied, however, and ration gauged accordingly. These concentrates and clover hay, being rich in protein or flesh-forming material, induce rapid development of muscle, sinew and tendon, as well as bone, and such are the great desiderata in colts.

day it is not, as a rule, hard to persuade the little fellow to stand and be petted, but the longer this is delayed the more difficult it is to persuade his coltship that your intentions are anything but malevolent. Give him a little sugar when you get near him, or some other equally palatable dainty. He will remember this and come to meet you next time. Never make any hasty movement likely to scare him. As soon as on good terms he should be halter broken. The sooner he is disciplined the more easily will he be eventually got under perfect control.

The colt, when once halter broken, should be gradually accustomed to the bit, and in succession to all other parts of the harness. It is folly to put all the harness on a colt for the first time and hitch him to some old rattle-trap of an affair. He is certain, if



View on the Farm of James Moore, Beresford, Man.

that their part is done when they have bred the mare to a sire whose type they admire or whose breeding suits them. The colt comes in due time and is relegated with the dam to some remote pasture, or even worse, it is forced to follow the mare aimlessly from one end of the soft-plowed field to the other in a weary trudge. Then, as the mare is permitted to rest once in a while to cool down, the colt seizes the opportunity to drink and draws from the foaming udder the over-heated milk, turned from a life-sustaining to a death-dealing fluid.

The future usefulness of the colt depends upon nothing so much as the feed during the first year of its life. To be useful in any way a horse must have good bones, and, above all, good joints. Bones are built, like the rest of the body, from the feed consumed by the young animal, and if the food does not contain the elements essential to the growth of bone it is evident that there will be a weakness in this part of the organism. The milk from the dam contains a large proportion of the most necessary mineral substances, such as lime, but the colt seems to require much more in

Feed liberally of the right kind of feed; nature will do the rest so far as bodily development is concerned.

Yet nature must be given every opportunity and all her forces allowed to do their part of the work. Let the colt have lots of good, pure air. Give it all the sunshine it requires. Stint it not where good, pure water is concerned. Be careful to permit it to lie down frequently and comfortably. Do not over-exercise; nor yet err on the other side and give too little. The well-fed colt requires more exercise than the average or poorly fed one. As the weaning time approaches, the colt should be encouraged still more to eat hay, oats and bran. By careful feeding he will scarcely know that he has lost a part of his ration, and will unwittingly substitute that which is provided to replace it. Some people forget to provide a sufficiency of a suitable substitute. Better not to forget. The same ration may be used during all its colthood days, but remember that even larger animals require larger rations.

The training of the colt should begin the day it is born. The first point is to make friends with the shy youngster. The first

worth anything, to show his fear and dislike for the proceeding in no pleasant way, and no amount of chastisement or "cuss" words will ever make him what he might have been.

Handle the colt with care and early accustom him to bicycles, engines, umbrellas and the thousand and one minor unexpected or unusual things that seem to startle most young horses.

To do all this takes time and patience, but the value of the animal is greatly enhanced, and if for the farmer's own use, the pleasure derivable from a properly trained horse much more than compensates for the extra labor involved. Just try it and see.

A horse being shipped at Tacoma was startled by the sudden whistle of a steamer, slipped off the gang plank and dropped into the sea. Somebody threw a rope, which the animal seized with its teeth and held on to. After a boat had been lowered and a rope fastened round its neck, it still held on to the rope till it was towed to a landing place.

How to Reduce Shrinkage.

The abundant rains have made the western grasses quite juicy, not the mature grass that at this time of the year puts the range cattle in just the finest condition for shipping. The soft grass is having the opposite effect. The following suggestions given by Prof. C. F. Curtis, of the Iowa Agricultural College, in answer to a correspondent, will be of interest in this connection. While his answer is for store cattle, yet it contains suggestions that can be adapted for all kinds of stock in varying conditions:—

"The secret of shipping cattle successfully and with as little shrinkage as possible, consists in having them well filled at the time of loading with feed that contains but little moisture. Nothing is superior to good hay for that purpose. Cattle to be shipped to market from a distance of 300 to 350 miles should have the usual grain feed withheld for about 24 hours before being loaded, and they should be given as much good, sweet hay as they can be induced to eat. Water should be withheld at least 12 hours before loading.

"Handle the cattle as quietly as possible, and if they are to be driven they should walk slowly and without running or excitement. The car should be deeply bedded. It is hardly possible to use too much bedding. It does not pay to crowd or load the cars too heavily; the cattle will not ship well unless they can ride comfortably. They should arrive early in the morning and be watered and fed about 8 a. m. Allow them to take all the water they will drink from a trough well filled. They should not suck the water up from the bottom as it is running in and fill themselves with wind. After being watered they should be fed as much hay of the best quality as they will eat. In shipping cattle from the experiment station we load at a side track adjoining our yards and have sometimes given about half a feed of snap-corn the last thing before loading the cattle, after they were well filled with hay. This feed is retained without detriment in shipping and gives that much additional weight at the time of selling."

Managing the Breeding Sheep.

Have you selected your ram and breeding ewes yet? You cannot begin too soon, for on the next two months' management of both your next year's lamb crop will very much depend. The live stock oracles, if consulted, will frequently warn you against excessive fat gathered in bunches like those on an over-fed cow. But the every-day sheep man knows that the risk of error is usually in the other direction, with the ewe especially. We sold a 2-year-old ram a little time ago to a cute old sheep-owner, who found him afterwards all that he wished as a breeder. That ram fed along with cattle and was firm fleshed, active and full of vitality, hence his success. A ewe that has borne two good lambs is the best to breed from again, and the great thing to be aimed at before she is again mated is to have her all the time on feed that will bring her up to the best condition, such as ripe dry land grass pasture, with the help of a bite of bran and chop, seasoned with a pinch of salt. This means the best possible accumulation of physical vigor and that kind of ewe will winter well, turn out good strong lambs and nurse them satisfactorily.

Successful sheepmen like to have their ewes in a gaining condition when they take the ram. They are more likely to hold; there will be more twins and fewer mishaps.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

WM. MCBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicester for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Poultry. A fine pair of young bulls for sale.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longburn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JOS. YUILL & SONS, Meadows Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pops, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642r

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643r

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass.

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

JAMES RODGERS, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731f

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders booked for young pigs from imp. stock.

LEMON JICKLING, Morden, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

KING BROS., Wawanessa, Man., breeders of Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Young Stock for sale. Write

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa. breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Braud Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale.

J. R. HENRY, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

W. V. EDWARD, Souris, Man. Breeder of Jerseys. Herd bull and bull calves for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires & improved Yorkshires, Young Stock for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. MURDOCH, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in this count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

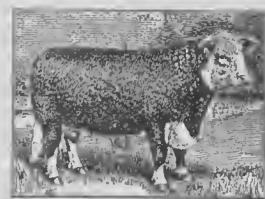
For Sale. — Wolf Hound Pups, over 3 months old. Parents are sure wolf killers. Address T. Chapman, Rounthwaite, Man. 16-20

Mr. A. Hughes, druggist, Medicine Hat, reports a fierce battle between two stallions on the Shannon Ranch, near that town. A heavy Clyde stallion fiercely attacked a valuable blood horse in the stable at night, and when found next morning was one mass of bites, from his withers to his ears, the mane being deeply bitten into the flesh. Although Mr. Shannon was strongly advised to shoot the animal, on Mr. Hughes' recommendation decided to try what Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure would do. In less than two weeks the wounds were completely healed. If you have not used Ulcerkure, send 3c. stamp for free sample bottle to

Western Veterinary Co., Box 478, Winnipeg.

For Herefords

call on or write
J. E. MARPLES,
Poplar Grove
Farm,
Deleau, Man.



TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two-three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as
PRINCE OF WALES (673)
DARNLEY (222) BELTED KNIGHT (1395)
STANLEY PRINCE (6315)
PRINCE PATRICK (8933) MACGREGOR (1487)

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

SWEEPSTAKES HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



At Winnipeg Industrial, 1899. Herd headed by three first-class boars—Perfection (4760), Proud Victor (4601) and Prince (4660). A few sows fit to breed; also some choice September pigs, both sexes, for sale. I am also booking orders for spring pigs from the best lot of sows I ever had at one time. Pairs supplied not akin. Correspondence solicited.

R. MCKENZIE, - High Bluff, Man.

Reading Horse Character.

Many persons in forming opinions as to the character of a horse regard the eye as the feature above all others which tells the tale, but our investigations of the subject has led us to somewhat different conclusions, and experience with these animals has caused us not to place too much reliance upon its expression in deciding as to its vicious traits or docility, says Dr. E. A. A. Grange, in the New York Times. Notwithstanding that the examination of the eye is almost an inborn habit in judging the character of the creature, yet it seems that this particular feature is often overestimated.

We have known persons to condemn horses on account of the appearance of their eyes, saying: "I never feel safe with a horse which is always turning the whites of his eyes at me," but closer inspection would have shown the ivory white to be the result of absence of the coloring matter in a part which is usually of a darkened hue, and was really the natural condition of things rather than a vicious habit. This deviation from the ordinary course of nature produces a variety sometimes called "watch eye," occasionally confused, however, with another kind called "wall eye;" and here it may not be out of place to explain the difference between these two peculiar conditions.

The former appears as if illuminated by the contrast of the ivory white surrounding that part of the eye frequently called the sight, which in its turn may be almost black. This somewhat singular arrangement of things gives the organ the appearance of being ever on the outlook, watching, as it were. Some horses have both eyes constructed on the watch-eye plan, and it gives the animal a rather wild expression, when in point of fact it may be a very docile creature.

The wall eye, on the other hand, is a condition due to the absence of coloring matter, this time in the interior of the organ, giving it a bluish or steel-gray appearance, which is a striking contrast to the soft brown eyes so often noticed in horses.

It must not be inferred that the eye should be entirely disregarded in forming an opinion as to the character of a horse, but it should be remembered that its expression is materially influenced by the attitude of the ear, an organ which is often lost sight of as far as being an index to the animal's character is concerned.

Our experience in judging horses has led us to regard the ear with much care, as its attitude and movements indicate quite a variety of conditions; horses whose ears are ever restless without apparent cause are frequently ultra-nervous creatures, well worth watching. Again, the restless ear will sometimes point to defective eyesight, which may be accompanied with partial or total loss of vision, while animals which throw them closely hack upon the poll are often inclined to nip or bite. Indeed, this very attitude is frequently a signal for combat.

On the other hand, horses whose ears are nearly kept in the same position most of the time are more than likely to be dull, stupid creatures, if they are not totally deaf. Deafness in horses is not at all a common thing, though we occasionally meet with cases in which the animal's attention cannot be attracted by sound.

The ear of the horse is not only a partial index to the animal's character as far as vice and docility are concerned, but its movements will at times sound the keynote of danger or warn us to be on the alert. In this connection a somewhat remarkable incident was related to the writer a few years ago by one of the Union soldiers who escaped through the famous hole of Libby

prison, but was afterwards re-taken. The officer who recaptured the man subsequently informed him that his proximity was first revealed by the ears of his (the officer's) charger.

The story, in brief, was that the escaping soldier and a messmate were concealed in a wood. One night they were closely pursued by the Southern officer and his men, and while stealing away from them as cautiously as they could, the crackling of the dry leaves attracted the attention of the captain's horse, which somewhat suddenly and without apparent reason pricked its ears and seemed alarmed. The officer, taking the hint, ordered his troopers to surround the spot, and by the morning he had the two fugitives closely corraled.

Another feature which is regarded by many as an index to the character of a horse is the color of its coat, some believing that chestnuts or sorrels are likely to be high-strung, nervous creatures, while gray horses often get the credit of being very docile, but our investigation along this line has led us to believe that there is no reliance whatever to be placed upon such a theory. It is also contended that color has much to do with the comfort of the animal when exposed to the sun's rays, especially in the summer season, but our observations have not demonstrated the truth of this supposition, as it has been clearly shown time and again that dark horses are able to do just as much work without showing fatigue as those of a lighter color. This may be accounted for by the fact that the coat is a non-conductor within certain limits, so that it probably makes little difference what color it is as far as the temperature of the parts beneath are concerned.

In studying the character of a horse, it may be well not to jump at conclusions, but observe its habits carefully, and give every link due consideration before coming to a final conclusion.

Western Stock Growers' Meeting.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held in Calgary during show week. There were present: President Andrews, who occupied the chair; F. S. Stimson, High River; R. W. Cowan, Cochrane; W. R. Hull, Calgary; Howell Harris, Lethbridge; A. B. McDonald and A. R. Springett, of New Oxley, and Secretary Mathews. Among other matters of importance upon which action was taken was that of engaging an experienced cowman to generally look after the interests of the members of the association, and it was therefore decided to hire such a man, whose duties should be especially to examine cattle turned in on contracts on Indian reserves.

A deputation waited upon Wm. Whyte, of the C. P. R., to urge the necessity of a more equitable arrangement in settling claims for cattle killed on the railway. It was decided to recommend to the railway company the following amended schedule of values of cattle:—

| Age. | Value. | Compensation. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------|
| 4 years and up . . . | \$45.00 | \$22.50 |
| 3 years and up . . . | 40.00 | 20.00 |
| 2 years and up . . . | 28.00 | 14.00 |
| Cows, 3 years old . . | 30.00 | 15.00 |
| Cows 2 years old . . | 26.00 | 13.00 |
| Cows, yearlings . . | 20.00 | 10.00 |

G. H. V. Bulyca, the Commissioner of Agriculture, attended the meeting in the afternoon, when a discussion upon the necessity of increasing the amount of the bounty paid on wolves took place, and it was decided to increase it as follows:—

On full grown dogs and bitches, \$15.

On pup wolves, \$5.

Such bounties to take effect on the 1st of October.

Canker Sore Mouth of Young Pigs.

By A. G. Hopkins, Instructor in Veterinary Science, Wisconsin Agricultural College.

Many requests for information from swine breeders regarding this disease have been received at this station. The exact cause of the trouble cannot at present be stated; the manner in which it spreads and its persistence in the hog pen indicates that it may be of germ origin. This disease invariably appears in young pigs from the time of birth to a few weeks old, and if not attended to promptly either stunts their growth permanently or they waste away and die.

The symptoms shown are as follows:—Sore mouth, swelling of the jaws with white, sometimes light brown, scabs, which later show deep cracks. The scabs and cracks are found on the snout extending over the head and even to the body and limbs; in some cases an ulcer will form at one end of the snout and eat away part of the nose, in other cases the ears may be affected and drop off. There is dullness, loss of power in the hind limbs, a tendency to walk on the fetlocks, disinclination to move, the pigs usually standing with their backs humped up. They either refuse to suckle entirely or else do so in a half-hearted manner. If made to walk and move will squeal as if in pain.

To be effective, the treatment must be prompt and thorough; the young pigs must first be attended to by dipping the entire head in one of the two following solutions, being careful not to drown them:—

A.—Permanganate of potash, 1 ounce, dissolved in half a gallon of water. This solution is practically harmless to the pig, and may be used without any fear as to the results; or

B.—Creolin or chloro-naphtholeum, 1 ounce to half a gallon of water.

These solutions should be applied three times at intervals of two or three days. Before using the solutions, remove, as far as possible, all dirt from the snout of the pig, or a larger amount of the solution will have to be used to get good results. The sow's udder should also be washed with one of these solutions two or three times. Disinfection of the farrowing pens with hot lime water should also be performed, as it has been noticed that litters farrowed in the same pen at different times have been affected with this disease.

World's Trotting Record Lowered.

At the recent Hartford Grand Circuit meeting two of the most important trotting records of the world were reduced by the horses, Cresceus and The Abbot. The former made a mile in 2:04½, doing the third quarter in 30½ seconds, and making a clean cut of one-half second from the world's stallion record, so long held by Directum at 2:05½. But great as is this achievement, it is doubtful if it is really to be compared to that of a gelding, The Abbot, who was two days later pitted against the champion wagon record of 2:09½, made by Lucille at Washington Park, Chicago, some weeks ago. Starting out over the first quarter in 33 seconds, he gradually drew out on the bit, making each quarter in less time than the previous one, and ending the last quarter amidst the most intense excitement of the spectators in 29½ seconds, a faster clip than had ever before been struck by a trotter in any sort of harness on a public track, no other trotter ever having succeeded in doing a quarter in less than 30 seconds. The mile record was 2:05½, wonderfully fast for a wagon hitch.

The Cow in October.

A dairy cow is to a considerable extent an artificial product. Nature fitted her with an apparatus suitable for the nourishment of her offspring, and man, for his own benefit, has for centuries been more or less skilfully educating her to give much more milk than a calf can make use of and at the same time prolong her milk flow from between four and seven months to double that period. It will depend entirely on his skill and judgment whether the cow he seeks to educate will or will not fulfil the desired end.

This is one of the periods of the year at which the sustained milk flow will depend greatly upon the skill and care with which she is handled. This has been an unusually wet fall, and owing to the backset caused by the drouth of early summer the natural pastures have been doing their best to make up for lost time since the rain came. There has been ample growth, but every watchful dairyman will tell that the milk flow has not been at all proportioned to the apparent richness of the herbage. The grass has very little richness in it, and we know shrewd men who are giving their cows a feed of oat sheaves every night to keep up the quality and flow of the fall milk, which is not up to the value of previous falls. As the season gets on into winter, a feed of chop or bran with a little salt added, and given every night at or after milking will be found to pay. There is bulk enough and to spare on every pasture, but for the sustenance of profitable milk flow a feed more or less liberal of concentrated food will be a paying investment.

Housing is another very important point. Cattle allowed to lie out all night may keep from losing flesh, but a cow left out in the wet, as too many are, is bound to shrink badly in her milk flow, and no after care or kindness will bring it back. Then will come the long profitless winter with a lot of strippers instead of a herd of paying cows. On many a farm in this country this neglect of the comfort of the cow causes frightful leaks in the milk flow and a corresponding emptiness in her owner's pocket, whether he can be made to see it or not. Will you be warned in time to stop this leak before it gets too great for prevention?

Dora Stamford, 1st as a 3-year-old at Winnipeg, and afterwards sold at the Flatt sale to Geo. Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wisconsin, has since been shown at the Iowa State Fair. She was fancied by some as a prize-winner, but three others were placed ahead of her. She had formidable opposition. Prof. Curtis, of Iowa College, was the judge.

At the Minnesota State Fair Harding & Sons' Royal Banner by Judge had third place and was favored by many for a higher place. Their cow Dora Stamford was 2nd in a strong class. The Breeder's Gazette remarks on her "beautiful shoulders, nicely arched ribs and smoothness of flesh." The Farmer's Review, speaking of the same cow's position at the Wisconsin State Fair, says: "Spectators were loud in their praises of this class. Wornall's Lady Valentine was not to be denied first honors, and again she came ahead of Harding's great cow, Dora Stamford, which took second and perhaps deserves a better place if one takes into account the condition of the two cows, as the first prize is by many considered to be too fat for breeding purposes, while the Harding cow is lower in flesh and perhaps more of a breeder's type." At the same fair a filly by Burnbrae, now owned by W. E. Bailey, Carberry, was 1st as a yearling, when shown by N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud.

CAIRNBROGIE'S Great Stud



GRAHAM BROS., - Claremont, Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

CLYDESDALE & HACKNEY HORSES

Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN
CATTLE and
LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE
SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

4 Young (Golden Royal—24402—)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Good size, grand feeders, in good growing order and from choicely-bred dams.

J. H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Four Boars of February litters at \$7.00 each, second litters now coming will be sold at \$5.00 each. First come, first served. Two first prize Boars at head of herd. Pairs not akin.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa.

FOR GALLOWAYS

Apply to

T. M. CAMPBELL,

Hope Farm,

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, Man.

— FOR SALE AT — FOREST HOME FARM

A grand lot of young

SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers



among them some crack Show animals, winners at both Winnipeg and Brandon, and others that can win. A few Yorkshire Pigs, both sex, and a beautiful lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. The first to order gets the choice.

ANDREW GRAHAM,

Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.



BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.



Farmers' Live Stock EAR LABELS \$1.50.

Per hundred and up according to number of letters and figures wanted. Also handy punch and nippers to insert same. Send for circular and price list. Tack this ad on the wall so you will know where to write when you want labels. Please say where you saw the ad. R. W. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.

A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion from imported stock, also fillies and mares for sale.

Two imported yearling Bulls and a few good show Heifers, and some choice young cows and calves also for sale.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Some good young boars, fit for service. Prize winners. Prices reasonable for quality.

A. B. POTTER, - Montgomery, Assa.

Maple Grove Farm

D. E. CORBETT, breeder of

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock always for sale. Have a nice bunch of ram and ewe lambs for sale. My sheep are from the well-known breeders John Campbell and Hamner & Sons, Ontario. Address—Swan Lake P.O., Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Impresslons of an American Professor in England.

Professor Plumb has been giving many interesting notes to the Breeder's Gazette about what he saw on his European trip. We make the following extracts:—

"There is a general impression among beef Shorthorn breeders that some families of the Cruickshank type are indifferent milkers. In my visit to the herd of William Duthie in Scotland, the famous breeder of Scotch Shorthorns, I was greatly surprised at the udder development on his cows. The beef type was here in its highest form, but there was no lack of mammary gland development. There were many cows that would make a fine show in a dairy cow contest, so far as milk production goes, and Mr. Duthie clearly demonstrates that high class beef production may be associated with superior milking power. He lays special stress on the necessity for the beef cow being able to produce an abundance of milk and stated that although his cows were suckling a large number of calves they were making about thirty pounds of butter a week besides from surplus milk. Where one has such cattle, nurse cows are unnecessary, which is a great saving of expense. There are too many nurse cows in some herds to give quite the good standing otherwise excellent herds may deserve. It is true that beef production is usually at the expense of milking qualities, but Mr. Duthie has certainly demonstrated that a great beef cattle producer can also maintain a herd where the individuals are capable of giving ample nourishment to their offspring as long as is necessary."

"As I have watched different people handling live stock, I have been impressed with the belief that the English and Scotch come into closer sympathy with dumb beasts than any other persons. They have a strong natural affinity for farm animals, and at the British agricultural shows live stock is the leading feature for visitors to pay attention to. Horses, cattle and sheep are found all over Britain in abundance and sheep graze in public parks and villages in large flocks and are undisturbed by dogs or men. The dog in Britain is reduced to his proper place, which is subordinate to sheep. Englishmen cannot understand how dogs will be allowed to paralyze a sheep industry, as is largely the case in some of our New England and Eastern States in particular. This natural affinity for farm animals causes the English or Scotch man to study the conditions and wants of his beasts in a highly desirable way. He stays with his stock night and day as a mere matter of course, if at all necessary, the number of working hours in a day giving him little thought. He sees that an animal is out of condition or going wrong when many would be blind to the difficulty. It is for that reason that I highly value the services of the English or Scotch-bred herdsman."

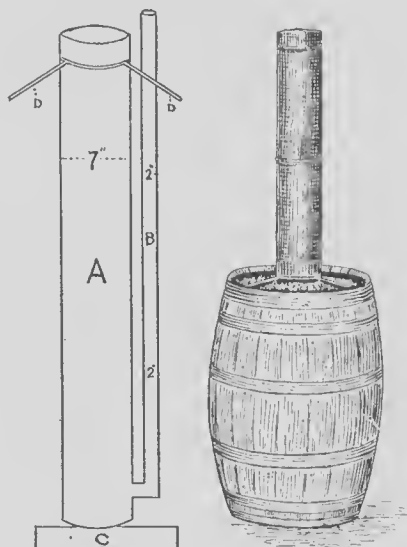
He also visited a farmer in the south of England, who farms 4,300 acres, mostly stocked with dairy cows and Oxford Down sheep, and notes:—

"Speaking of keeping horses in good condition, Mr. Adams called my attention to a practice of his which to me at least is new. Each day he has some oil cake placed in the water trough his horses drink from, using about two pounds per day for from eight to ten horses. At the end of the week the water is all run out from the trough, and fed to the pigs, and new water turned in. He states that his experience is that the use of this oil cake in the water is to keep the horses in much better condition, promoting a better action of the bowels and keeping the hair and skin much nicer. Not much labor is involved in such a practice and it may be a good scheme, so I give it for what it is worth. The fact

that oil meal is an important ingredient of many condition powders would indicate that this plan might give equally good results with its use in such powders."

Cheap and Handy Feëd Cooker.

O. E. Reilley, Neepawa, is the possessor of a feed cooker that for simplicity and cheapness is hard to beat. Owing to its useful nature we publish drawings of the contrivance. This cooker boils two bags of feed in from 1½ to 2 hours. It consists of simply a coal oil barrel, into which is inserted the heating apparatus. In operation the heater is first inserted into the barrel, the feed to be cooked is then poured



Feed Cooker.

A—Rivetted iron pipe 7 inches in diameter.
B—Tin pipe conducting air to fire, 2 inches in diameter.
C—Iron plate to keep heater off bottom of barrel.
D—Iron rods to hold heater solid while in barrel.

in and the barrel filled to the top with water. Then light your fire, putting it down the pipe, and after a few minutes' attention all the work necessary is done, and all that remains when the feed is cooked is to remove the heater and the grain will have swelled up enough to take its place, leaving a barrel full of feed. The heater proper cost Mr. Reilley but \$1.50 and was made in town for that price.

Flockmasters should remember that those rams that attend to their work and beget offspring while in high flesh are the most likely to transmit the flesh-forming habit to their progeny.

In selecting rams care should be taken to secure those rams which carry a natural wealth of flesh rather than those that have been forced into high flesh by heavy feeding. The one is a natural, the other an unnatural state. The law of nature "Like begets like," is applicable here, and the heavy fleshing qualities are likely to be transmitted, whether natural or unnatural.

Hon. John Dryden says: "There is no doubt that the block is the final test of the skill that we as breeders are trying to exercise in carrying on our business. We sometimes talk about the butcher's standpoint and breeder's standpoint, but I think the breeder and butcher ought to come together. We breeders are trying to capture the trade of the best consumer, or the consumer that will give us the most money for our goods; that is the idea. You cannot very well find out what the standard required is unless you see the animal upon the block."

Cattle on an Atlantic Steamer.

It would be an interesting trip to follow some of our fine prairie grown steers from the time they leave their native plains, through the stockyards at Winnipeg and on east until they are finally landed in the old country. Most of our readers are familiar with how cattle are handled on the train and in the stockyards. The following is an account of how they are handled on board a steamer:—

Montreal is the principal port of shipment for Canadian cattle and they are always shipped at the last possible moment. On a first class boat they form two long rows on the main deck, facing a common feed passage, with more animals shoved into every available space.

The feeding of stock at sea is attended with certain features common on all boats, while the kind of grain used depends on circumstances. All stock is fed sparingly of hay and water the first two days, and given no grain for that time, especially horses and cattle. This is a general rule, so that the animals may become accustomed to their water voyage by not getting off their feed at the start. Thereafter cattle and sheep are given all the hay and water necessary, and a limited amount of grain at first, which is increased towards the end of the journey, to get them in as good condition as possible before landing. The kind of grain fed depends on the price. The cattle usually receive a mixture of about two parts fine bran and one part cracked corn, and perhaps some pea meal. The third day a common wooden water-pailful of this is fed to four cattle, about 10.30 a.m. The fourth and fifth days a pailful goes to three head, while from the sixth on about a half pailful per head is given. The cattle are watered about 4 a.m., then fed hay, grained at 10.30, and watered again at 2 p.m. and fed hay at 4. Cattle from the States will eat corn on the ear for grain with a relish, but Canadian fed stock will not eat such corn at all, not being used to it.

Each exporter has a tried and trusty foreman with capable men to oversee the cheap hands who are always eager to work their passage across for a small sum and their board. They are known as "stiffs," and may be dead beats who want to get back to England or young men of adventurous spirit that want to see something of the world. The work is not too heavy, as the government insists on about four men going with every hundred head of cattle.

If the captain of a steamer lands any animals that look as if they had any disease he is subject to a heavy fine. Therefore he keeps close watch of his cargo. An animal that gets off his feed is watched carefully and any that becomes hopelessly crippled or disabled is slaughtered and fed to the fishes. The master of a ship keeps what is facetiously called a "cattle log," copies of which are turned in to the agents of the owners and of the insurance company.

The Hereford bull and cow offered for sale in this issue by James M. Ewens, of Minnedosa, were bred by Sir Donald A. Smith, a guarantee of the highest breeding.

The most remarkable record we have ever heard of longevity in a Hereford is the dam of the bull Sir Bredwell, one of the best known bulls of the breed ten years ago. This cow, when in her 13th year, was sold by her owner, W. S. Vannatta, to T. F. B. Sotham at the nominal price of \$125, she being thought past breeding. Since then her calves have brought Mr. Sotham \$5,390; he has still three unsold, and at 20 she dropped one more calf.

The Stock Ram.

Much of the success with a flock of ewes depends upon the ram. Many a flock-master has been disappointed with his ram simply because he was too thin and not in condition to start a season's service, the result being a lot of barren ewes. One of the best ways of putting a ram in condition for service is to give him a little grain for a few weeks before he is mated with the ewes. One of the best mixtures to give him is made of equal parts of oats and bran and oil meal. A little sprouted wheat may be added if desired. Of such a mixture a ram lamb should get about three pints a day; older rams a little larger amount. While running with the ewes the ram will get plenty of exercise, and he should be prepared for this beforehand by being allowed plenty of exercise. If he is penned up during a part of the day it is a good plan to feed considerable green feed rather than all hay.

A ewe stays in heat thirty-six hours and returns in heat in seventeen days; so if this period is passed she may be considered safely in lamb. A good ram lamb running with the ewes should be able to cover from twenty to twenty-five ewes, yearlings will cover more, and the quota for a two-year-old is fifty, and more. Where a high-priced ram is used, and it is desired to have as many of the ewes in lamb to him as possible; double the number can be put with the ram if he is kept penned up twelve hours out of every twenty-four. His vigor and condition are kept up thereby until the season is over, as he is not allowed to run continually, but has a rest and a chance to recuperate. This is important, as strong healthy lambs are the result. This saving of the ram may be accomplished in another way, i.e., by removing the ewes that have been served from the flock each morning and night. They can be returned in a day or so or when heat is passed. This is the better plan, as sometimes the ram will persistently follow one ewe to the neglect of all others.

Late lambs should be well fed so as to put them in good condition for winter. If possible, separate them and feed a little extra.

Iowa State Fair is the place to see a good swine exhibit. This year there were 1,315 pigs shown, of which 716 were Poland Chinas, 306 Duroc Jerseys, 160 Berkshires, and 133 Chester Whites.

The ability to lay on flesh rapidly and carry heavy weights of it is what breeders are striving to obtain. It is the end and object of sheep-breeding and one which cannot surely be attained if lean, unfitted sires are used.

C. D. Rex, Elkhorn, bought at Winnipeg, from Purves Thomson, Pilot Mound, the yearling bull by Caithness. It will be remembered that at Winnipeg exhibition in 1898 Caithness contested first place for sweepstakes bull any age.

Grass-fed western range cattle averaging 1,483 lbs. sold in Chicago the other day at \$5.35, being the top price of the year so far for grass westerns and barring last September the highest price recorded in September since 1884, when they sold at \$5.85. Last September some sold at \$5.40.

Many breeders are afraid of very fat rams, especially show ones. This feeling is not without foundation, but it must also be remembered in this connection that a poor ram would not be fitted, simply because he would never win. Therefore, the highly fitted rams cannot be discarded, because they are usually of the best type.



WARRIOR 2ND [15070] AT 2 YEARS OLD.

FOR SALE—50 HEAD OF YOUNG SHORTHORN CATTLE (25 Bulls and 25 Heifers)

From 1 to 3 years' old; Bulls 12 to 15 months' old, all sired by Sittytan Stamp (imp.) All cattle sold will be delivered freight free as far west as Calgary, in February or March, at our risk.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs this year. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and swine of both sex, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS



J. A. CHAPMAN,
Beresford, Man.

Importer and breeder.
Young and aged stock of
both sexes for sale.

Lord Ingleside 6th, herd
bull, secured 1st prize and
Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and
Brandon Fairs, 1900.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.



SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Females bred, and with calves
at foot. Six young Bulls, growthy
and full of quality. All by
the imported bull

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

LEICESTERS

For Sale a number of splendid
Rams, various ages; also some
fine Ewes and Ewe lambs.

D. F. PRESTON,
Glen Ewen, Aaaa.

ROSEBANK FARM

For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known
Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg
and Brandon. He also took the silver medal and
diploma and herd prize. We have a few bulls and
heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—

A. CUMMING, Lone Tree P.O., Man.

JOHN WALLACE,

Cartwright, Manitoba.

Breeder of high-class

Herefords.

15 young Bulls for sale.



FOR SALE.

- 1 Shorthorn Bull, 4 yrs. - - \$ 50
- 1 Hereford Bull, 4 yrs. - - 50
- 1 Hereford Bull Calf, 10 mths. - 60
- 1 Hereford Cow, in Calf, 4 yrs. 100
- 2 Berkshire Boars, 1 & 2 yrs. 12 & 15

A number of young pigs of both sexes soon ready to ship. All bred from prize-winning stock.

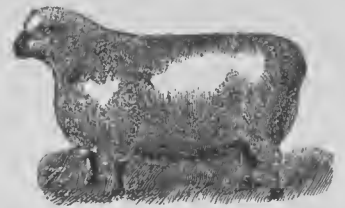
Jas. M. EWENS, - Minnedosa, Man.
Lakeside Farm.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

J. A. S. Macmillan

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions
and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and
Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.
Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P O Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Correcor."
Ayrshires include many winners at leading Fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Short-horn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II—22260—, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615)—26057—.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.). These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

Poland Chinas

OF UP-TO-DATE BREEDING



Have some fine early Spring Boars and Glits, sired by Manitoba Chief, (1221) and Bob Place, (1444) for sale, that in quality and price will satisfy the most discriminating buyers. Some fall Glits of equal merit. Recent additions of newly imported blood ranks my herd amongst the foremost in the country. Also two extra good 2-year-old Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs for sale cheap.

Write your wants.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

LEICESTERS

RAM LAMBS BREEDING EWES

For sale, 40 Ram lambs and 7 shearlings. As I am short of room, will also sell about 50 breeding Ewes of A1 quality, age from 1 to 4 shears, all good, sound and strong sheep. 200 to choose from. Prices right. See them, or apply
ALEX D. GAMLEY, Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man

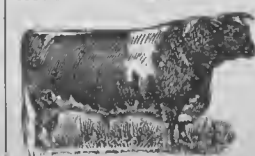


J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483

MARCHMONT STOCK FARM

Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.
W. S. LISTER,
Middlechurch P. O., 7 miles N. of W'peg.
Telephone,



How to Treat a Man.

By a Horse.

If a man drops from illness, exhaustion or slipping, immediately proceed to pound him with a club and kick him in the belly.

If a man is loaded beyond his strength, or don't travel fast enough to suit you, try the club remedy. I know of nothing better for such a stubborn beast.

If a man won't drink when you give him a chance, don't offer him water again for two or three days. He must be taught to drink when you want him to, whether he is thirsty or not.

God didn't put man's head on his shoulders to suit us horses; so draw his head back with a strap and turn his eyes up to the sun, just to make him "look fine." If he has to haul a big load or run fast do not shorten the strap.

Put an ugly bit in his mouth and yank the teeth out of his head if he makes a motion or a step that don't suit you. A man surely ought to be able to read his driver's mind; we horses are expected to do that.

Never think of driving a man without a whip, and if you expect him to have "life" or "action" use the whip often and hard.

Half blind the man with hard pieces of leather, and then lick him roundly if he stumbles or is frightened at some noise behind that he cannot see the cause of. It will "quiet his nerves."

If a man gets frightened at anything, thrash him good and hard. The terror inspired by what he sees is neutralized by the torture of the whip and so your man feels neither.

If you would clothe a man put a small blanket on his back only; do not cover him with a good, generous blanket, for it will "make him tender."

These suggestions I give to my fellows because of my long experience as a man's servant. Now, though I am master, I am ready to acknowledge the intellectual superiority of the man, and to do by him as he thought best to do by me. What is good for horse must be good for man.

Animal Dentistry.

A dog fancier at Chicago recently paid a dentist \$150 for "crowning" the broken front teeth of a prize-winning dog. A New South Wales pastoralist has also tried dentistry on a sheep with great success. He had a valuable American ram, which found great difficulty in masticating its food, owing to the loss of teeth. Artificial teeth were inserted, and the animal has since vigorously attacked its fodder. This is believed to be the first case of the kind in that colony.

At the large Hereford sale at the Minnesota State Fair at Hamlin there were 117 animals sold—64 bulls at an average of \$171.20, and 53 females at an average of \$208.50. The object of the sale was to bring together a selection of breeding stock in order that farmers and ranchmen who desired to purchase improved animals might handily be able to make a satisfactory choice, and the purpose was satisfactorily accomplished.

A writer in a scientific journal takes ground against the shoeing of horses. He says of his own unshod horse that after being for years the victim of the farrier it is remarkable that he does work as he does, barefooted. Shod he brushed and stumbled; barefooted he does neither. He tells of a doctor's horse that in twelve years has travelled London streets a distance of 13,000 miles. He was never shod and his feet are the admiration of veterinary surgeons.

Shying.

The vice of shying is one of the most annoying and dangerous, and many farmers cannot understand why horses shy in the first place, and why it is so difficult to break them of this evil and dangerous habit. They do not stop to reflect that shying is simply a survival of an old habit essential to the very existence of the horse when it ran wild on desert or plain. Every horse from colthood up was obliged to be on the lookout for an enemy. Were it not for its speed the horse would be almost as defenceless as a sheep. It must depend on its legs for safety, and its eye and ear to warn it of danger. Its eyes are so placed that it can see on each side and can turn its ears in all directions so as to catch the slightest sound. When a wolf was seen or the sound of a wolf heard, it was ready for flight, and that habit through all the generations still continues and is strongest in the horse nearest to the original wild type and weakest in the horses of the draft type, out of which it has been almost entirely bred. The horse seldom fears any object unless it appears suddenly; therefore, the way to break a horse of shyness is not to whip it when it obeys the instinct of its ancestors. This only makes it worse, for it is sure to remember that if there had even been no reason for this involuntary motion, it is liable to get a whipping for it anyway. The only reasonable way to break a horse of this habit is to require it to stop whenever it shies and let it see that there is nothing to be afraid of. Man himself is not much afraid of anything he clearly sees and understands. It is the unknown, the mysterious, that which comes suddenly and takes us unawares of which we stand in fear.

In cases of natural timidity in colts, or of nervousness generally, the thing to do is, of course, to train the animal to understand the harmlessness of the objects of which he is generally afraid. A stick is no remedy; indeed, it is worse than useless, because the animal learns to associate the object of its fear or aversion with punishment. It is a great mistake to regard the horse as either intelligent or courageous. He is neither the one nor the other, but he is a creature of instinct and habit, and habits, good or bad, are easily fixed.

"No Merit, No Ribbon."

A very large number of our agricultural societies have in their rules a specification which provides that where no animal or article in any class possesses sufficient merit, the judges need not make any award. In just about as many societies is this rule systematically and regularly disregarded—it is a dead-letter. We note, however, that at the recent horse show held in connection with the New York State Fair the judges were instructed to withhold first prize or awards altogether where merit was conspicuously wanting, and they followed their instructions to the letter. The awarding of prizes to exhibits of conspicuous inferiority, as sometimes takes place, is not only a waste of the good money of the association holding the fair, but it sets up false standards, and thus as truly works detriment as does the selection of the highest types operate in the opposite direction. Sometimes exhibitors do not know better, but oftener they send low grade stuff simply because they learn that probably nothing better will be shown, and they will thus be able to win the offered money. "No merit, no ribbon" should be the order of every judge who enters the ring.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Melrose Stock Farm.

In very many ways a visit to Melrose Stock Farm, owned by Geo. Rankin, five or six miles south of Hamiota, means combined pleasure and profit to the visitor. Without dwelling upon the busyness of the thrifty little town of Hamiota, with its half dozen or so of grain elevators and its general jaunty air of western progressiveness, or the appearance of solid prosperity which characterizes the rural district stretching away to the southward, a few of the more outstanding features of the Melrose farm itself are worthy of review. The large stone residence, the commodious and solid barns set upon stone stables, the ample yards, the beautiful plantings of shade trees and shrubs—in fact, everything about the place has a sort of permanent air which we like.

Coming to the stock of the farm, it is well-known that some very good things are kept here in the way of horses and cattle. The foundation stock of this herd of Shorthorns was well selected, and the breeding since has been right. The first pair of Shorthorns which Mr. Rankin brought to Melrose were a young bull and heifer purchased from J. & W. Watt, of Salem, Ont., for \$500. At the time of our recent visit, the herd was headed by Knight of Rose, a roan four-year-old, also bred by the Watts. He has been in use in the herd for three years. Although just a trifle taller than the average run of Shorthorn bulls, he is an animal of splendid quality, and carries himself as proudly as a calf. With good bone and a splendid set of legs, upon which he stands right up, combined with a back as straight as a line and carrying its width right along, a fine loose hide, broad front, and hind quarters well filled, he impresses one as a useful beast. Indeed, not only have the young pure-bred stock of his get proven his worth as a sire, but the grade steers are showing good growth and frame. A roan 16 months old bull, General, by Stanley 2nd, by Topsman, which had been bought a month or two before from J. E. Smith, Brandon, has a better head than the older bull and is a pretty wide fellow and a good handler. He is thick through the heart and has a well-sprung rib. A bunch of four yearling bulls, a roan and three reds, which were shown our representative, are claimed by Mr. Rankin to be the best lot he ever offered the public. They are a very straight-backed lot, large and growthy, and carry good width. The bunch was turned out in the yard, and played like so many kittens. One of them, a September or October calf, is an extra bright smooth fellow, with a coat like silk and an evenness throughout which marks him as a bull of promise. The herd of breeding females was running at pasture and comprises a nice lot of large, roomy cows, all in good breeding condition and including some rather strong individuals. A number of the heifers were very good. Three of last fall's calves, two roans and a white, are mellow handlers, and will turn out well.

The Clydesdale stallion, Macbain, was on his route, and was seen away from home. He is a bay, four years old, with white markings, is of good size and quality, carrying a handsome and well-turned body on a set of splendidly-boned legs. This horse is of J. E. Smith's breeding, is sired by Sir Arthur, and out of Bessie of Overlaw, both imported. That he is well bred is evidenced by the fact that Sir Arthur's grandsire was the famous Prince of Wales, and that the grandsire of Bessie of Overlaw was the other renowned horse, Macgregor. The large stableful of over 20 horses includes some beautiful specimens of the Clyde type, some fine brood mares and some teams of working horses hard to beat.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

The canned beef business is enjoying a season of great activity. Prices for corned beef and roast have advanced from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen for 1-pound tins. The supply for wars in the Spanish West Indies and the Philippines, for the Boer war and more recently for China have kept business on the jump. The northwest coast mines have also called for their share, and now every packer in Chicago is working to his utmost capacity.

Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to
H. R. KEYES, - **Keyes, Man.**



MAGNIFIER Powerful magnifying glass, finely finished in nickel. Invaluable to bankers, millers or farmers in examining money, quarts, brasses, etc. Very useful to students, and a source of entertainment to everyone. Mailed, postpaid 15 cts. 2 for 25 cents. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto.

Coarse Food Assimilated.

I first used Herbageum for my entire and working horses, and found it very beneficial. It picks up a horse rapidly that is run down or is off his feed.

I weaned a colt four months old, and as it was rather thin I commenced feeding it skim-milk with Herbageum, and have had unusually good results with it. In less than two weeks a good growth was started, and from that on there was a steady gain in flesh. In the spring I fed sour whey with bran and Herbageum, and to-day the colt is a very fine one for his age.

My next test was with fat cattle that were not doing well. They were getting straw once a day, and about every ten or twelve days they would get off their feed, and for a couple of days would refuse food. After I began with Herbageum they never refused their feed, and I was able to give straw twice daily, which was eaten clean. I find that straw and other coarse foods will be eaten clean in larger quantities when Herbageum is fed, thus saving hay and grain.

After this, I decided to try it on my milch cows, and found it satisfactory. I had no means of testing for improved quality, but as milk was paid for at the creamery by test, I found at the end of the season that I received between five and six cents per 100 lbs. more than a neighbor, whose cows appeared as good as mine, if not better, and I think that the gain in returns made the Herbageum profitable.

Your directions say to give a smaller feed ration when Herbageum is used, but my experience is that for working horses there should be no reduction in the regular ration, unless they have been over-fed and cannot assimilate the heavy feed. And with cattle there should be fed all they can assimilate, and with Herbageum more straw and coarse foods as well as hay and grain can be assimilated.

With a ration of grain and coarse food one tablespoonful of Herbageum daily is sufficient. When there is no grain, only coarse feed given, a tablespoonful twice daily will be required to secure the best results.

D. A. McFARLANE,

Trout River, Huntingdon P.O., Que.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

Shorthorn & Ayrshire CATTLE Yorkshires-Berkshires-Shropshires

Large Stock always on hand to select from, hence the best place to buy.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.



JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.

GOLD STANDARD HERD



Are home from the exhibitions, where they won 27 prizes, including 17 firsts, against the strongest aggregation of home and Ontario bred stock that ever appeared in a Winnipeg show ring, including first prize winners at Toronto in 1899. I now offer for sale the first prize sow under six months at Winnipeg, Brandon and Neepawa, price \$25.00; the litter of first prize row and litter; also three beautiful litters just ready to ship, off three prize-winning sows, Rosamond, Nacornis and Jubilee Belle.

Address— **J. A. McGILL, Neepawa, Man.**

GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Topa man, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON Carberry, Man.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.
BUFF WYANDOTTES.
BUFF LACED POLANDS.
S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

Young stock for sale.
Eggs in season.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.



A lot of nice, lengthy

YOUNG BERKSHIRES,

Both sex, pairs and trios, no kin.
Prices to suit the crops.

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels (Beauties.)

M. B. Turkeys from my prize winners.

A FEW SPLENDID TOULOUSE GEES.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

**For Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs.**

The best medicine made for horses

Yorkshires.

Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm offer for sale a few choice pure-bred Yorkshire boars and sows six months old. Address Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Industrial Farm, Barnardo P. O., Man.

Hazel Rigg Holsteins

BULLS FOR SALE.

CORNELIUS TEAKE, first prize yearling at Winnipeg and Brandon; **STANLEY TEAKE**, first prize calf under six months at Winnipeg; two choice bulls, good enough to head any herd. **TEMPEST 3rd's CLOTHILDE**, our 4-year-old stock bull, sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.

These are the kind to buy. Write for particulars as to breeding, etc.

Jas. GLENNIE & SON, Longburn, Man

SHORTHORNS COTSWOLDS

are what we are breeding, and if you want anything in our line you may find it to your advantage to try us before buying elsewhere. **D. HYSOP & SON**
2 1/2 miles from station. Box 492, Killarney, Man.

Therndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 SHORTHORN FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to—

JOHN S. ROBSON.
Manitou, Man.



ABERDEEN STOCK FARM.



130 Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

40 Shorthorn Cattle (OF GREAT VARIETY)

30 Scotch Stag Hounds.

Aged and Young Stock of all kinds for sale.

A. B. FLEMING, BRANDON, MAN.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

Injury to Hind Quarters.

Subscriber, Souris: "I have a young sow that shortly after she went to the hog became lame or weak in hind legs or quarters, first one leg and then both the legs appeared to swell. I was told it was the hog striking her over the kidneys when serving her and she would get all right again. Now after she has had her pigs, about four weeks, she is getting in the same condition. I feed her chopped oats and barley, mostly oats. I also give her green feed."

Answer.—Your sow has received an injury to the spine and very likely it was obtained in the way you suggest. The recurrence of the trouble after a considerable interval makes it appear as if the injury is of a permanent character and the sow is likely to remain weak in the back or lame in the hind quarters.

Black Teeth.

"Enquirer," Shoal Lake: "Is it necessary to extract black teeth from young pigs?"

Answer.—Black teeth are better extracted. It is not absolutely necessary to do this, for the teeth would loosen and fall out after a time without any interference. But unless removed the young pig will suffer more or less from sore mouth and eating with less avidity will not gain flesh as he should. The teeth removed are replaced by permanent ones usually before the pig is a year old.

Corn.

F. T. Fotheringham, Grenfell, Assa.: "I have a horse that frequently gets lame in the right fore foot. There is what I think a corn between the frog of the foot and the hoof near the heel, close to the outside. It is soft and does not grow over. What would you advise me to do in this case? I have tried paring and shoeing to little purpose."

Answer.—Pare out the soft part as far as you can go without drawing blood. Then cauterize it with butyr of antimony. Apply a bar shoe with leather and oakum and keep pressure from the sore place.

FLEMING'S
LUMP JAW
CURE



Trade Mark.

LUMP JAW

QUICKLY CURED.

A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

Money cheerfully refunded if the remedy ever fails.

FREE:—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
St. George, Ont.



HUGH JOHN or SIFTON

VOTE as you like.

But if you want a good PUMP try one of our CATTLE PUMPS, fitted with Porcelain lined cylinders, and fills a pail in about three strokes.

We have a large stock of Wood Pumps and repairs always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agent for Myers' brass-lined Cylinder Pumps and Hayes' double-acting Force Pumps. A special discount till end of year. Write for catalogue. Office and factory—9th Street.

BRANDON PUMP WORKS,
H. Cater, Prop. Box 410, Brandon, Man.

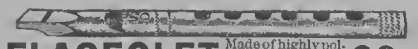


Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

Cartwright, Mau., Oct. 2nd, 1898.

Mr. Mayer—You have my consent to use my name in regard to the merits of your Brown Liniment. It is all and more than you claim for it. I have no axes to grind in speaking so highly of it. I have used it many times and know of what I speak. It is a grand medicine. John Harpell, 10, 2-14.

Prepared only by S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.



FLAGEOLET Made of highly polished nickel, 14 in. long, correctly tuned and keyed. A regular dollar orchestra instrument, our most attractive musical offer. Mailed carefully packed for 30 cts. MCFARLANE & CO., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

Satisfaction All Around.

It is one of the enjoyable things about our business that our patrons write us nothing but complimentary letters after using—

MITCHELL'S ANTI LUMP JAW.

It is the only absolutely sure cure for Lump Jaw in cattle; it is the only cure whose proprietors are willing to back it with a guarantee to cure, or give you your money back.

Send for our Free Book about Lump Jaw. ALL DEALERS, OR W. J. MITCHELL & CO. Winnipeg, Man.

PRICE \$2.00 POSTPAID.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

The Original

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Onres Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly. Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

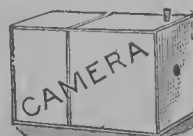
ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.
Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and dental operations a specialty.

Office: 214 James St., Winnipeg.

Telephone 295



FREE complete as follows: Camera, Dry Plates, Ilypo, Fixing and Developer Powders, Toning and Developing Trays, Silver and Ruby Paper, Printing Frame and Directions. Any person can make a good picture by following instructions. Given for selling only 15 beautiful Parisian Belt Pins at 10c. each. Write and we mail Pins. Sell them, return money, and we send Camera and outfit all charges paid. HOME SPECIALTY CO., Box F Toronto.

Manitoba Marble and Granite Works.

HOUKES & WHEELOON, PROPRIETORS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Office and Works—

231 NOTRE DAME AV., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Near Grace Church.





Parasites and Poultry.

The greatest aid in keeping poultry stock in a healthy condition is to keep the young stock clear of parasites. Cleaning out the places and dusting with quicklime and insect powder are not sufficient. When I began to rear chickens I went to my instructor with my difficulties, but found that he was very much in the same condition as myself, says G. A. Spink in the Feathered World. He was equally unfortunate; in fact, I think more so—at any rate he gave it up, saying he could buy young stock much cheaper than he could rear them, an opinion all of you will agree with. But rearing chickens is, I think, the most delightful part of poultry keeping, and I was determined to find out the cause of my comparative failure.

In 1896 I came across an article by Prof. Theobald, on "Parasites in Poultry." Mr. Theobald writes: "Parasites or mites are often a great source of annoyance to poultry. The majority of them are microscopic, and are therefore passed unnoticed by the poultry fancier; yet some of them cause disease only too well known to fanciers, such as scaly legs, etc. The majority of mites or acarina are parasitic in habits; some are like the flea, only partially parasitic, that is they only go to their host for feed; others are permanent parasites living and breeding on or beneath the skin, and in other more integral parts. There are only three that are any great source of annoyance and evil to poultry. One living as a partial guest, the red-hen mite, the other two being permanent, living either beneath the epidermis or in and around the epidermal productions. The latter produce scaly leg, etc. The red hen mite is apparently common to many birds, as well as an occasional guest of the horse, ox, or even man himself. The red hen mite is nocturnal in its habits. As soon as darkness comes on, and when the hens are roosting, the mites leave their sheltered retreats, and commence to attack the birds, not only causing severe irritation, but much loss of blood, if there are many mites present. They feast upon the fowls all night, but at the approach of day they leave their feasting ground and hide themselves away in holes and crevices of the perches, nests, floor, walls, and even ceiling. They are often particularly abundant in straw nests, where numerous colonies of mites in all stages with their eggs may be found."

After reading this article I thought that I was on, or could get on, the right method of extermination of the parasites, by being even more thorough in my methods of cleanliness. But no; whatever I did by way of fumigating the houses and chicken coops was of no avail, and why? *Because the parasite does not live and breed in the poultry-houses or nests, but on the birds themselves*, who provide every essential for the mites to enable them to reproduce, providing them with the best of shelter, the best of food, and the necessary warmth to hatch the young. Finding all these good things on the birds, why should they trouble to leave such comfortable quarters and hide away in the nests and crevices of the poultry-houses, as suggested by Mr. Theobald?

The favorite haunts of the mites are those parts of the birds where it will be most difficult for them to be dislodged, and

in this matter the mites show an amount of ingenuity which is remarkable. The ova deposited on the feathers looks like dirt stuck on, yet, if you examine it closely, you will see that it is composed of a series of eggs which on being pressed will crack. You will also find that the ova is deposited on the underside of the feather, so that it will receive full benefit from the heat of the hen's body to enable it to hatch. With regard to the stock-birds, a thorough good dust bath is all they require, coupled, of course, with thorough cleanliness; but with young stock a more drastic method of treating the parasite is necessary. Care should be taken with the sitting hen. My method is to fumigate her thoroughly with paraffin oil; when I say fumigate I mean it, and don't mean that you are to wash her in oil, but get some cotton waste or wool, dip it in the oil, and thoroughly rub it into the feathers, beginning at the head and proceeding down the neck to the opposite end of the bird, turning the feathers back and rubbing in the cotton waste. If you examine the waste you will find the parasites adhering to it. This should be done before the bird is set, and about one day before the chickens hatch, or about twenty-four hours after hatching.

Having done this, don't imagine that you have finished, because you will find on close inspection that the parasites are still there, though not in such numbers as to give serious trouble. Their diminutive size prevents their complete extermination, coupled with their powers of reproduction; it will be necessary to renew the process several times while the chicks are with the hen; this I find is all that is necessary to keep them in subjection, and keeping them in subjection is all that we can hope for. You must now search for the ova or nits; these you will find deposited on the feathers under the throat, from the mandible to half way down the neck, the feathers being one mass of ova. These feathers I pluck out and destroy, the chickens being quite happy during the process. Having now destroyed the ova as far as you can, search for the female mite, which you will find in the feathers on the head and back of the neck, using the same methods of destruction as previously recommended, by rubbing in the waste soaked in paraffin, to rubbing the feathers the wrong way; thus you will destroy the mites that have been transferred from the sitting hen to the chick. If you carefully examine the mites taken from the head, and those from beneath the tail, you will notice that those from the tail are much lighter in color than those from the head. My theory for this is that those on the head are the old ones transferred from the sitting hen, while the others are young mites that have been hatched on the chicken.

The subject of parasites has a fascination quite apart from poultry keeping. There is exhibited in the methods of the parasite an ingenuity quite commendable. The instinct shown by them in sticking to the birds, the rapidity with which they fasten on the future hen, their method of depositing the ova where the chick can not possibly remove it, and their further intelligence in themselves lodging on the top of the chicken's head, until the favorable time comes for them to deposit their egg on the throat of the bird, all go to show instinct of a high order. If you examine

ANOTHER BRILLIANT RECORD made by

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS AT LAST EXHIBITION.
Houdans—1st pen. 2nd pair, 1st, 3rd and 4th chicks and diploma for best display. W. Wyandottes—2nd and 4th chicks. W. Rocks—3rd chicks. Bronze Turkeys—2nd, only birds shown. In all 13 prizes from 15 entries, all birds bred in Manitoba. Birds of all varieties for sale after Sept. 25th, also all varieties of Fancy Pigeons.

Address—J. WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Headquarters for Single and Rose-Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians and Barred Plymouth Rocks. A grand lot of Breeding Birds for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks.

Address—GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 2 1st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 85½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd pens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.

J. G. TAYLOR, Woodstock, Ont.

POULTRY SUPPLIES And Commission Agent for Guaranteed Fresh Eggs and Poultry.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

G. H. GRUNDY VIRDEN MAN.

Breeder of high-class Box 688.

BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES,
B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

My young stock is growing nicely and will be ready to ship by the 1st of October. I can give bargains if taken before going into winter quarters.

20 YEARLING BREEDERS AT \$2.00 EACH.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Winners in Keenest of Competition. 1st and 2nd on Breeding Pen, 1st on Pair Winnipeg Industrial.

BIRDS FOR SALE FROM PRIZE PENS.

E. COATSWORTH, 208 GOOD ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Write to-day. Orders filled as received.

WINNERS BREED WINNERS!

Our Houdans and Golden Wyandottes have always been winners in the largest shows in the West. Our chicks are the most promising lot we ever had. Can sell choice cockerels, pairs or trios any time now at low prices for quality. Also choice yearlings for sale cheap to clear out ready for winter. You will make no mistake in buying this stock, as it takes the lead in the West. Have also some fine B.P. Rock chicks for sale. Address C. H. WISE, Winnipeg Poultry Yards, 759 Elgin Ave.

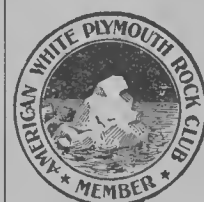
A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN.

Has for sale most of his breeders in Barred and White Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. These are first class breeding stock and won several prizes the past year. Will have young stock for sale in fall.

DO YOU WANT BARRED OR WHITE

Plymouth Rock Birds

IF SO, WRITE ME.



"I have a lot of them," and it costs money to buy feed.

I want to dispose of 200 before putting them into winter quarters.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Every bird is standard bred.

Also most of this year's breeders for sale CHEAP.

W. F. CROSBIE, Manitou, Man.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

THIS IS A PIPE

The only Pipe made that cannot be told from a cigar. Made of Asbestos. Holds a large pipe full of tobacco and lasts for years. Agents 25c sample sent by mail for 10 cents silver. McFARLANE & CO., 110 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

the young chicks as soon as they are dry after being hatched, you will find one or more mites on the top of the chick's head anchored by the rostrum or beak to the skin on the head of the chick. In the white chicks they are easy to see, but in the darker sorts they are more difficult to find, as the down is the same color as the mite. Here they remain until the down is long enough, or the chickens have grown their first feathers; they then deposit the ova on the down or feathers on the top of the head, the heat of the chick being sufficient to hatch it. I have no doubt many of you have noticed that some chickens appear to feather very slowly on the top of the head. This is caused by the down or first feather being so full of ova that it can not develop properly. But this is not the most serious part of the trouble. If it was only a question of slow feathering we should get over that, but the mites develop so rapidly that they become so numerous that the life of the chick is made unbearable, and they "whine and whimper" and make the fancier as miserable as they are. It then is a question even to the fancier whether life is really worth living; the chicks are not long in deciding the question, as many of us know to our sorrow.

Prof. Theobald says they are essentially nocturnal in their habits. My experience shows that they are both nocturnal and diurnal; always on the birds, breeding and living there. Once they are dislodged they are helpless or apparently so, and soon die and perish, except during the very hot months of the year, or when in neglected poultry-houses, where the birds have no dust-bath, and they become so full of mites that their bodies will hold no more, and the mites are compelled by the laws of gravitation to fall to the ground. You may think this an exaggeration, but I did once see a hen so full that I could shake off the mites, the body of the hen being completely covered, while the mites were rolling together like a swarm of bees newly shaken into a hive. This hen was completely emaciated by the loss of blood drawn from her by the horde. This case shows the absolute need of a dust-bath.

If the mites were nocturnal in their habits and did not lodge on the birds, our difficulties with the sitting hen would be simple indeed. All that would be necessary would be to set the hen in a soap-box away from the roosting-house, and our difficulties would be at an end. I think I am correct in saying that I never lose a chick if it is strong and healthy when hatched. After my hatching was done last year I allowed the sitting nests to remain just as they had been used, to see what they would produce in the way of parasites. And a treat I had, too. On examining them I found them literally alive with fleas—myriads of them. I took the hay and straw composing the nest, saturated it with paraffin, and set it on fire, and to see the fleas jumping in the fire was a treat never to be forgotten! I then examined the dust at the bottom of the nest; it was a moving mass of life. I covered it with quicklime, waited for developments, and shortly the lime was almost covered with fleas that had jumped and dropped down again on the lime. I then tried a solution of carbolic acid and water, but that hardly seemed to lessen or reduce them. I ultimately soaked the whole floor with water, spread on lime, and soaked the whole lot into mortar, and thus formed a fairly good concrete floor to house, and have not seen a flea since. Personally, I began to think that I was a martyr to science, as the circumstances reminded me very much of a picture there is in Fox's "Book of Martyrs," where a man is strung up in a basket being stung to death by bees, the only difference being that he was naked.

Colds.

The changeable weather of the fall, and especially the very wet spell that has prevailed lately, often causes an epidemic of colds in the poultry yard. When it becomes epidemic, simple remedies should be used at once. Fowls that have been roosting in open sheds or in the open air are almost sure to take cold when moved into a warm close house. A good condition powder is frequently effective in remedying this state of affairs. A very simple one is as follows: Dissolve common hard soap in water until about the consistency of soft soap; a teaspoonful to a gallon of water will clear the nostril and throat and also act as a mild purgative. Feed in a daily mash.

Another good remedy is: Equal parts of cayenne pepper, ginger and mustard; mix as stiffly as possible in lard, then work flour in to make a stiff dough; form into pellets about the size of a hazel nut; give by opening the mouth and dropping down the throat. A single treatment often cures; if it does not, it should be followed by another dose in twenty-four hours. If the cold is accompanied by puffing of the skin of the face, bathe the parts affected every two or three hours with warm water containing about 1 per cent. carbolic acid; keep in a warm dry place; at night rub with vaseline.

By going into the poultry house after night and quietly listening to the breathing of the fowl, those with colds can soon be singled out by the wheezing sound they make. If the colds are not attended to they may develop into roup, and for this no satisfactory remedy has been found. The best plan to follow when diphtheria or diphtheric roup makes its appearance is to kill and bury or burn the affected birds.

The odor of oil of pennyroyal is always disagreeable to vermin.

Sand does not make a good substitute for gravel in the poultry yard.

If your fowls are not looked after do not expect too much from them.

Animal food, like meat or milk, is always appreciated by the poultry.

A little flaxseed meal in the food will help the old fowls to pass their moult quickly.

Whitewash as a lice-destroyer will be improved by the addition of a little carbolic acid.

Air-slacked lime, freely dusted everywhere, is cheap and will destroy lice, gapes and roup.

Poultry brought from rural districts in Russia and Italy are fattened in specially devised cars while in transit to England, so that when they arrive they are in better condition than when they started.

Remember that the sooner the hens moult the sooner they go to laying in the fall. The shorter the moulting period the more active and vigorous they are. Add a gill of linseed meal to each quart of soft food and you will help things greatly.

The first prize for pair of Barred Plymouth Rocks at the Winnipeg Exhibition was won by G. Wood, Holland. Mr. Wood has just commenced breeding this useful breed and our readers must not confound him with the well-known breeder in Winnipeg bearing the same name, G. Wood, of Louise Bridge, well-known for his success in the show-yard with Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, and who is now also breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks.

KENDALL'S... SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blister because it does not blister.

North Plantagenet, Ont., Feb. 10, '98.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Dear Sirs—Will you please give me a remedy for heaves. I have a mare that is afflicted. I take pleasure in stating that I have cured a Curb of four years' standing with your Kendall's Blisters, by using it only once and then applying your Spavin Cure. As long as I have horses, I will not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Blisters in my stable.

Very truly yours,

ADOLPHUS GAUTHIER.

Price \$1. Six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Contagious Abortion

CAN POSITIVELY BE CURED
OR PREVENTED BY USING

WEST'S FLUID

Which is a cheap and most effective Disinfectant, simply because it is a strong antiseptic, and destroys the germs upon which such conditions depend.

90c per 1/2-gal. can; \$1.50 per one gal. can. Circulars specially prepared by a Veterinarian.

THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,
Department "N," TORONTO, ONT.
Headquarters for "Standard" Sheep Dip

Riesberry's

Pump Works

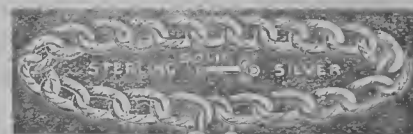
BRANDON, MAN.

We have now ready the largest stock of Wood Pumps in the West. We have all sizes of

WOOD PUMPS,
CATTLE PUMPS,
PORCELAIN CYLINDERS, &c

Every Pump warranted. Don't buy until you have had our Catalogue and prices.

RIESBERRY & CO., 6th St., Brandon.



GIRLS FREE!

We give this superb Solid Sterling Silver, full sized, Curb Chain Bracelet with lock and key, for selling only 2 dozen beautiful Belt Pins at 10c each. These Pins come direct from Paris where they are extremely fashionable at present. Our agents are delighted with them, they are so easy to sell. You can earn this magnificent Bracelet by very little work. We ask no money in advance. Write and we mail Pins, sell them, return money, and we send your Bracelet postpaid.

THE BEST CO., BOXNWF Toronto.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.



Clearly enough Joseph Laidler, Neepawa, cannot fail to get the market with the offers he is just now presenting in Berkshires. Spring boars at \$7.00 each and pigs of late litters at \$5.00 should interest all lovers of the popular black hog. Laidler's are good pigs, too.

Poultrymen and farmers all over the country need just such poultry supplies—green cut bone, crystal grit, etc.—as are offered by R. Dolbear, Winnipeg. Eggs and poultry are also handled on commission, and he is able to keep right in touch with the best trade. A postcard, mentioning this paper, will bring particulars.

A wide correspondence should reward the enterprise of the Farmers' Trading Co., Portage la Prairie. They make some interesting offers in their "ad." in regard to farm machinery. The McCollm roller and Watson's pneumatic feed elevator, for instance, must interest every progressive farmer.

The saving of fuel means to the farmer in this country not only the saving of muscle and horse-flesh, but the saving also of dollars and cents. The Copp Bros. Co., with their Warrior heaters, point the way out of the woods. In their advt. they adduce reasons for the claim that they give the same heating with half the fuel used in the ordinary stove.

It is not often that the public is offered the choice of 500 birds of such popular breeds of poultry as Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. Yet this is what W. F. Crosbie, Manitou, advertises in our poultry columns. His prices, too, will interest all.

This should be a profitable season for horsemen who are on the lookout to purchase a stallion for next season to make the selection. The Turtle Mountain stud of Clydesdales, with J. C. McLeod, of Ninga, Man., as manager, is offering just at present one of the finest lots of heavy stallions which have ever stood in the same stable in Manitoba.

Anyone interested in the "white-faces" would do well to look up the advt. in this issue of J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man. The herd bull, Lord Ingleside 6th, secured 1st prize and sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, 1900.

Just think of one man offering 130 Aberdeen-Angus, 40 Shorthorns and 30 stag hounds. That's what A. B. Fleming, of Brandon, is doing in his advt. There should be "snaps" there that would be worth writing about.

Pure-bred sires with strings of prize-winnings find a ready sale. Just at present A. Cumming, Lone Tree, is advertising Victoria's Montrose, the well-known Polled Angus bull, 1st at Winnipeg and Brandon, also winner of diploma, silver medal and herd prize. There are other offers in that advt. which every farmer should look up for himself.

The splendid string of young Hereford bulls shown at the fairs by John Wallace, Cartwright, is all the evidence most farm-

ers want as to the quality of his young stock. His ad. talks about 15 young bulls for sale.

The season of the year for sales in sheep is coming to a close. Those wishing a good selection will need to lose no time. D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake, holds out some splendid offers worth writing for. His Shropshires are from John Campbell and Hamner & Sons, the two largest exhibitors at Toronto.

Some historically interesting fac similes of paper money circulated by the Hudson's Bay Co. in "ye early days" are among the good things in that company's new catalogue. But better still are their many pointers on how to save the money of these times—their real genuine bargains in every department. Their catalogue, just out, is a book of over 200 pages and should be in the hands of every farmer and farmer's wife. May be had for writing and mentioning The Nor'-West Farmer.

The address of a reliable firm to which one can entrust consignments of butter or other produce is always an asset of value. Parsons & Arundell, 151 Bannatync ave., Winnipeg, have an ad. in this issue in regard to this matter.

A number of farmers are waking up to the fact that it will be a case of dollars and cents lost if they do not use a good fanning mill this season. The Chatham fanning mill, advertised in this issue, has so many points in its favor in the way of convenience and genuine merit that it looks as though no one could go far astray in buying one.

As we write there are large numbers of our young men—and young ladies, too—who are planning how best to spend the winter months. We notice that the Winnipeg Business College has placed directly through its own office over 200 of its students in situations during the past year. The idea suggests itself rather forcibly that a term there is just what many of our young people need. Look up the ad. and write for circulars.

The approaching season of long evenings will pass off much more pleasantly and profitably to those who have good books to read. There is a long list of the best works by such writers as Sir W. Scott, Robert Louis Stevenson, Jules Verne, Prof. Drummond, and Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, which are sent free to their patrons by the Royal Soap Co. Some splendid pictures are also offered. Particulars upon which these gifts are dispensed appear in their ad. in this issue.

Messrs. William Cooper & Nephews, of Berkhamsted, England, proprietors of the well-known Cooper's Sheep Dip, have issued an interesting little volume entitled "The Sheep Breeders' Directory." This useful volume contains a short sketch of each of the British breeds of sheep, advice about cross-breeding, a directory of registered British flocks and the leading colonial buyers of each breed. Useful hints are also given to foreign and colonial breeders. So long as they last, copies will be sent free to our readers who write mentioning this paper. Address Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 142 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

We mistake the spirit of hundreds of our readers if the Bang! Bang !! Bang!!! of Ashdown's advt. and his offers in the way of cheap high-class guns is not widely read and answered. Of late he has sold a whole consignment of guns that were advertised

in these columns. Anyone wanting this class of shooting-irons should "take the current while it serves."

The sort of husband who values his wife's strength above all mercenary standards is our delight. He sees that she has the best labor-saving machinery in her work, as he has in his. In this connection the advt. in this issue of the celebrated Electric Washer presents so many of the advantages of that machine that it might be worth while to look it up and write the manufacturers.

A splendid work in the way of supplying a good business education is being carried on by the Western Canada Business College, opposite the City Hall, in this city. Their premises are convenient and offer every convenience. Our young people should look up their advt. and write for catalogue.

The following letter has been received at West Chester, Pa., by Mr. P. M. Sharples, manufacturer of the Sharples Cream Separators, and will give great pleasure to thousands of Mr. Sharples' friends and users of his machines. Of course this recognition of merit was quite confidently expected, but the assured fact is a great satisfaction. We congratulate Mr. Sharples and his associates, including the humblest workman on his pay roll, whose combined efforts have deserved this noteworthy award:—

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Animal Industry,
Dairy Division.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1900.
Mr. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to inform you that we have just received from Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of this Division, and now in charge of the U. S. animal industry exhibit at the Paris Exposition, a partial report of awards on dairy machinery and products in the U. S. Collective exhibit, which states that the Cream Separators sent by you have been awarded the gold medal.

Very respectfully,

R. A. PEARSON,
Acting Chief of this Division.

Geo. W. Morris, mechanical superintendent of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., of Racine, Wis., paid Winnipeg a visit last week. Mr. Morris was here in the company's interests with the object of finding out what was necessary as regards the soil of this country and the general conditions required with respect to the introduction of a new steam plow which they are manufacturing this year with the object of introducing it in Manitoba. This plow, we have been informed, has been tested at Hillsboro, North Dakota, with the result that Mr. Morris reports they have plowed on stubble land at the rate of three acres in an hour, or eighteen acres in six hours. It is drawn by a Case 25-horse simple traction engine, and is very compact. The plow arrangement consists of nine 16-inch plows. Mr. Morris is very enthusiastic over this new departure of the Case Co. in building this class of goods, and as the engine is a counter-part of the present Case engine which has been so favorably received in Manitoba, there is no doubt that the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. will be quite as successful in applying their engine to plowing as in threshing. Mr. Morris will be remembered as an old-time Canadian, and although resident in the United States for years, still retains his love for British institutions.



Points in a Dairy Cow.

At the last annual meeting of the Dominion Ayrshire breeders' papers were read, some points in which every man concerned in the handling of dairy cows may well take note of. They deal with Ayrshires in particular, but apply to good cows of any other breed.

Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, says:—

There are five points essentially necessary in a good dairy cow, no matter what breed she is of. 1st, a large udder of elastic quality; 2nd, a soft mellow movable skin; 3rd, long, broad rumps and thin hips; 4th, a large, roomy barrel; 5th, a fine tapering neck with clean cut face, carrying large, prominent eyes. It might be possible to beat her at a test, for that is not what nature intended her for. During the time of a test cows are always stall fed, while as a rule the Ayrshire in Canada is allowed and expected to forage for a living. And if the tests are conducted in that way, that is, if the competing cows were turned into a pasture field and fed nothing except the grass they gathered the Ayrshire would be ahead every time, for to use the American term, she is a hustler. Mr. Yuill also referred to the adaptability of the Ayrshire for crossing, especially with the Shorthorn.

Wm. Stewart, jr., Menie, says:—

The usefulness of the dairy cow is in her udder, and towards the udder, its shape and its yield, all the capabilities of the cow should be directed. We must first look upon it as a reservoir for the milk. As such it must be large and capacious, with broad foundation, extending well behind and forward, with distinct detachments, broad and square; viewed from behind, the sole broad and level, the lobes even-sized, the teats evenly distributed, the whole udder firmly attached, with skin loose and elastic. Such a form gives great space for the secreted milk and for the lodgment of the glands, while allowing for the changes from an empty to a full vessel. The glands should be free from lumps of fat and muscle and be well set up in the body when the cow is dry, and loosely covered with a soft and elastic skin, without traces of flabbiness. Such a covering allows for expansion when the animal is in milk, while the glands are kept in proximity to the blood vessels that supply them. The necessities of the lacteal glands are larger supplies of blood from which milk can be secreted, and this harmonizes with the demands of the udder, as a store house; for broad attachments mean a broad belly or abundance of space for the digestive organs from which all nutriment must originate. The blood is furnished to the glands of the udder by large and numerous arteries. As secretion depends on the freedom of supply of blood to the part and a copious flow, we find branches coming from different arterial trunks and freely communicative with each other, although their arteries are internal and out of sight. Yet, fortunately, the veins which carry the blood from the udder pass along under the surface and by their size and other characteristics indicate the quantity of blood, not only which they carry away, but which must have passed through the glands from the arteries. These return veins pass both backward and forward, those passing forward are known as the milk veins and the

Sharples Separators

From all over the Dairy district come reports of the perfect satisfaction that the



SHARPLES Safety Hand SEPARATOR

—the Farmer's Separator—is giving its users.

In simplicity, in durability, in ease and economy of operation, in clean skimming, in quality of cream, it is not equalled by any other Separator made. We sell it to *satisfy you*;

if you are not satisfied you need not keep the Separator. We give you the opportunity of testing it for yourself.

Send for Catalogue No. 73.

The Sharples Co.

28-30-32 S. CANAL STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

P. M. Sharples,

WEST CHESTER, PA.
U. S. A.



"When Buying, Why not
Get the Best?"

Mikado Cream Separators

ARE UNEXCELLED

In ease of Running, Clean Skimming and Simplicity of Construction. A little child can turn it.

MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR CO. Ltd., 151 Bannatyne St. E., Winnipeg.



\$4.85

Cut this out
and send it
to us, with

SEND NO MONEY

the name of your nearest express office, and we will ship you this magnificent Field Glass for examination. Call at your express office, examine thoroughly, then, if you find the glass exactly as represented, pay the express agent \$4.85 and express charges and secure this great bargain. The glass we offer is beautiful in finish, and of high quality, real porocco body, achromatic lenses, black japan draw tubes, packed in a handsome morocco case with carrying straps. Farmers, hunters, prospectors, travellers, tourists, and in fact everybody, will find this instrument invaluable. They are substantially made, cannot get out of order and will last a life time. Many of our customers write us that they have never had so much pleasure and enjoyment from a small investment as this Field Glass has afforded them. We might charge you double the price that we ask for them and you would be perfectly satisfied, but we believe in giving our customers the benefit of our ability to buy goods in large quantities at low prices.

JOHNSTON & CO., Box 327, Toronto, Canada.

size of the superficial veins on either side of the belly and the size of the orifices into which they disappear are excellent points to determine the milking possibilities of the cow. Still better it is to find in addition veins in the perineum which also return from the udder, prominent and circuitous.

The udder and its dependencies, the milk veins and the escutcheon may be considered the foundation of the Ayrshire cow. These points are important, and also the shape of the body and the form of the animal. The breadth of its attachments secures breadth of body, and the weight requires also a depth of quarter and of flanks, the breadth below requires breadth of hip above, and the length of loin here appears related to the length of the pelvis. So much for the physical portion. The physical function of milk producing demands a great and continuous flow of blood, so to speak. This flow depends on the supply of food and the facilities of digestion. To gain this a large body is required in order to hold the suitable digestive organs. To gain further room for these we desire to see arched ribs, depth, yet no heaviness of flank, and breadth of hips, which we see was also required for the broad udder. To sustain this a strong, firm back is needed to gain the most of our blood after it has absorbed the chyle from the digestive organs. Reason shows that it should find its way freely and speedily through the system on its labors of supply and removal, cleanse itself in the lungs and again pass on to its duties. All this points to a healthy heart not cramped, and lungs of sufficient capacity, for the yield of milk drains much nutriment from the system and the constitution must needs have the vigor given by a healthy and active heart and lungs, in this way the chest is correlated with the udder.

Of all the marks of abundant milk secretion, the best, and in fact the only infallible marks, are furnished by the veins of the twist and of the udder. To estimate them correctly it is necessary to take into account the state of the cow in respect to flesh, the thickness of the skin, food, ability to stand fatigue, heat, all the other circumstances, in fact, which cause variations in the general state of circulation, and in the dilation of the veins. It is necessary, moreover, to recollect that in both sexes all the veins are larger in the old than in the young; that the veins which encircle the udder are those which, if the cows are in milk, vary most according to the age of the animal, small when the animal is young, and continue to increase in size until after the cow has had several calves, when they come to their full development. This proportion between the size of the veins and the milk secreted is observed in all females without exception, the size of the veins and their varicose state being due to the blood attracted by the increased activity of the milk glands, is not only the sign, but the measure of this activity—this connection, in fact. This connection is so close that if the glands do not give an equal quantity of milk, the larger veins are on the side of the udder which gives the largest quantity. The length of time during which milk is given corresponds with the activity of the organs which supply it.

Digestion.—The digestive organs have a great influence on the exercise of all the functions, and particularly upon the secretions of the milk glands. Where the digestive organs are defective, good milk cows are rarely met with. Good digestive organs are known by a belly of moderate size, with yielding sides, free from tightness (in aged animals the belly is often large, though the organs which it contains are in good condition), a large mouth, thick and strong lips, a good appetite, easy and quick digestion, glossy

hair, supple skin, and somewhat oily to the touch. Animals possessing these characteristics may be expected to feed and drink heavily, and if they are properly fed make much blood and yield large quantities of milk.

Heredity.—In each breed we should choose individuals belonging to the best stocks, and the offspring of parents remarkable for their milking qualities; for it is certain that good milk cows produce others which resemble them. But it is especially necessary when selecting stock for breeding milk cows, that particular care should be taken to select individuals belonging to good families. A cow of a bad milking family, or even breed, may occasionally be an excellent milker, and more than this is not wanted when it is not meant to breed from her.

Grainfield creamery reports a yield of 12,194 lbs. of butter for August.

Those in charge of the Guelph Dairy School are receiving so many applications that it is probable the school will be taxed to its fullest capacity during the coming season. We would like to know that the same conditions prevailed in regard to our own dairy school in this city.

There will be no milk test at the Pan-American Exposition. Representatives of different breeds failed to agree upon a set of rules, or upon the rules already proposed, and for this reason Director-General Buchanan announces that there will be no tests made.

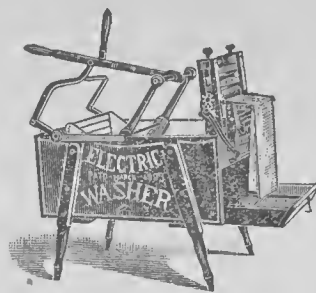
The St. Paul Farmer very truthfully says: "No creamery, no matter how cheaply it is erected, nor how economically conducted, can succeed unless the farmers stand by it faithfully through thick and thin and high and low prices. Farmers must learn to breed and feed for dairy purposes, must learn to get the best cows and to weed out the unprofitable animals on the farm."



ELECTRIC BUTTON

Exact imitation of Electric Push Bell, made of highly polished maple with button of black walnut. Fastens over vest pocket, and gives the curious stranger a decided shock when he touches the concealed needle. Greatest fun-maker out. Mailed, 10c, or \$ for 25c. Don't send stamps. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto.

THE CELEBRATED ELECTRIC WASHER



Patented Mch. 10, '93, renewed Feb. 23, '99.

The greatest saver of household labor ever invented. Quick, Thorough and Reliable. Removes all the dirt without injury to the garment or strain upon the operator.

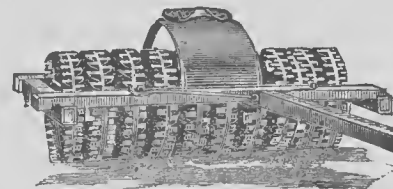
Write us for our descriptive

booklet. Agents wanted to represent us in every district. Terms liberal. Territory for sale.

Address **SEMMENS & SON,**
168-174 York St., HAMILTON, ONT.

Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

It is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



THE McCOLLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

The H.P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

Or

The Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

We handle the widely-known McCOLLM ROLLER, The Rock Island Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc. Also Wagons, Feed Cutters, Grain Crushers.

Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Again to the Front!!

The De Laval Cream Separator has just been awarded the
Highest Honors
over all competitors exhibiting at
the PARIS EXHIBITION.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.



Canadian Dairy Supply Co. 236 KING ST. **Winnipeg**

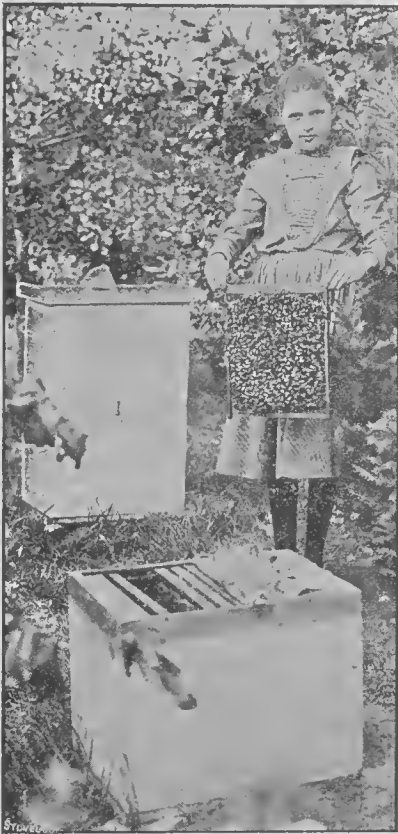
GENERAL AGENTS.

Bee-Keeping in Manitoba.

By S. A. Bedford, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Brandon.

The impression has gone abroad that these useful insects cannot be successfully kept this far north. Some of the objections raised are the severity of our winters, the apparent scarcity of honey plants, the cool nights and short summers and the prevalent stormy winds so general throughout the province.

As there are a number of very successful apiaries in the province, it is evident that there are ways and means of overcoming these real or apparent obstacles. In every country the successful bee-keeper must have a material fondness for the pursuit and enjoy at least a fair knowledge of bees and the proper use of the modern appliances



S. A. Bedford's Daughter, holding a frame of brood comb covered with bees, at the Man. Experimental Farm, Brandon, 1900.

which have of late years come into general use.

The beginner should during the slack time of winter thoroughly study such works as the A, B, C of Bee-Keeping, or The Bee-Keeper's Guide, by Prof. Cook, and one of these books should be referred to just before any particular work, such as hiving a new swarm, etc., is undertaken.

The first outlay need not be large, but should include one or more colonies of bees, three spare hives with frames, extractor, uncapping knife, bee-smoker, and a supply of comb foundation. The best time to purchase both colony and supplies is during the winter months, delivery to be made by May 1st. Only strong colonies should be purchased, for a weak colony is dear at any price, particularly in the hands of a beginner.

Some of the most suitable locations for an apiary in Manitoba are near wooded bluffs, in close proximity to ravines or near streams of running water. Such locations furnish an abundance of honey-bearing trees and plants and are very little

exposed to the strong winds so distasteful to bees.

Spring Treatment.

The colony should be set out just as soon as willows are in blossom, which is generally about April 20th in this province. The bottom of the hive should be cleaned off and a good warm quilt placed under the lid and the bees set facing the north or east, and only about three inches from the ground. A small tree or shrub at the south of the hive will afford shade from the mid-day sun in summer, and being without leaves in spring will not shade the hive when the full sunshine is needed. A day or two after setting out the colony it should be examined and all empty frames replaced; if short of stores, a little old honey or syrup should be fed to stimulate breeding. By giving the syrup in the evening, robbing will be prevented. A close watch should be kept so as to give increased room as required, and when necessary the surplus honey should be extracted, or a super added, if the tiering-up system is adopted. I am strongly of the opinion that working for extracted honey is the best plan for a beginner, comb honey requiring more skill than a beginner usually possesses.

As a rule in Manitoba swarming begins about the end of June, and it is a good plan to have the new hive ready in its permanent location, with a few frames filled with comb. As soon as the bees are all clustered, place the hive under the swarm, remove the lid and shake the majority of the clustering swarm into the hive or before the entrance, place the lid on the hive and in a short time all will march in and start house-keeping in their new quarters. Occasionally a swarm will take a dislike to a hive and abscond. This can be avoided every time if a frame of unsealed brood is placed in the new hive before shaking the cluster into it. A second swarm, or even a third may be expected within a few days, providing the honey flow is abundant. These after-swarms will require some attention in the way of feed, particularly if late in the season.

Bee Plants.

Our native willow is generally the first plant visited by the bees in early spring and supplies both honey and pollen. This is quickly followed by our native blueberry or Saskatoon; the wild plum is shortly a mass of bloom and the bees find abundance of feed among them. These are followed by our native maple, the small fruit blossoms, wild rose, etc. During July and August the grindelias and golden rods keep up the supply of honey. During one summer on this farm, the bees have been noticed to feed on sixty different varieties of blossom.

In an average season from fifty to seventy-five pounds of honey may be expected from each colony set out in the spring. The past two seasons have been the two most unfavorable for years and very little surplus has been saved.

The quality of honey in Manitoba is excellent and very uniform, varying very little between spring and fall.

Wintering.

As soon as the ground is frozen up solid and the cellar has reached a temperature of between 40 and 50 degrees, the bees should be removed to their winter quarters in the cellar, each hive placed not less than six inches from the floor and away from any partitions. Should any of the colonies be short of stores a frame or two of candy should be given them, remembering that each strong colony should have 30 pounds of winter stores and weak colonies in proportion. We have always protected the combs from mice by covering the entrance with coarse wire netting. This allows old

bees to pass out and die and at the same time protects the hive from mice. The temperature of the cellar should be kept between 32 and 50 degrees all winter, and the less moisture in the cellar the better.

In conclusion, I might add that I am strongly of the opinion that bee-keeping can be made a success in nearly all parts of the province and that hundreds of colonies could be kept where one is kept now and would supply abundance of delicious food.

According to reports, the honey crop of the Eastern Provinces has not been a very heavy one this year, and good prices will likely be maintained. In most places the basswood, which gives generally a large flow of honey, failed entirely on account of an invasion of the canker worm, the same pest as worked such dire destruction upon the foliage of the maple in so many parts of Manitoba.

DR. BENJ. J. CURRY, SURGEON DENTIST

Honor Graduate of Toronto University.
Honor Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Province of Ontario.

Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Manitoba.

Modern methods used and special attention paid to Gold Work and Correction of Irregularities. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Office: Over C.P.R. Telegraph Office, 450 Main St., Winnipeg.
Opposite Post Office. Telephone 1186.



EARN THIS WATCH

You can earn this full size, American lever movement keyless wind watch, with nickel case heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands. Neat in appearance and a splendid time-keeper. You can earn it easily by selling only two dozen Class Pens at 10c. each. They are over 5 in. long, and made entirely of footed glass, and each one is carefully packed in wooden case. Send this advertisement, with your name and address and we forward the Pens. Sell them, return us the money and your watch will be sent to you all charges paid. Toledo Pen Company, Box 997 Toronto, Canada.

SOMERVILLE & CO., STEAM MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

BRANDON,

Dealers in Marble and Manitoba Granite

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTELPieces, CEMETERY FENCING, TABLETS, ETC.

Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

Represented by W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart, A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

When writing mention this paper



COURTSHIP.

"Etiquette of Courtship," just out. A few of the chapters—Courtship Made Easy, Courtship of a Proud Young Lady, Love Letters, How to Win Favor, Wedding Etiquette, Church Weddings, etc. Postpaid 10c. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

DOMINION LANDS

Have you payments to make the Dominion Government for Land, Interest, Rents, &c.

Save Money by using **SCRIP** instead of **CASH**. We can supply you at a big **DISCOUNT**. Write us for particulars.

W. H. SPOULE & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Brokers,
375 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

HORSE DOCTOR Many a valuable horse has been lost for want of a simple remedy. Our "Horse and Cattle Doctor" is invaluable to every owner of Stock. A book of 64 large double column pages, clearly and simply describing all the diseases horses and cattle are subject to and the remedy. Mailed for 10c. McFARLANE & CO., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.



Calgary Exhibition.

This show, held September 12—15, was in many ways a decided success, but the bad weather of the last day spoiled most of the outdoor attractions advertised for that day. The entries of live stock were moderate in number, but many of them were very good individually. Below we give summary of the awards:—

Heavy Draught (Registered.)

Stallion, 3 years or over—1, R. G. Robinson; 2, J. W. McLaughlin; 3, J. W. Clarke.

Stallion, 2 years or over—1, Jos. McPherson; 2, R. G. Robinson.

Stallion, yearling—1, J. A. Turner, Millarville.

J. A. Turner's string of females netted all prizes in this class.

Sweepstakes—Best heavy stallion, any age or breed—1, R. G. Robinson.

Best draught stallion and progeny (3)—1, R. G. Robinson; 2, J. W. McLaughlin.

Best heavy mare or filly, any age or breed—1, J. A. Turner.

Best mare and progeny (2), 3 years and under—J. A. Turner.

Heavy Draught (Not Registered.)

Team in harness, over 2,900 lbs.—1, Calgary Brewing & Malting Co.; 2, Vic Anderson.

Brood mare, over 1,400 lbs., with foal at side—1, John Donohoe.

Filly or gelding, 3 years old—1, Jos. McPherson; 2, J. A. Turner.

Agricultural Horses. (1,200—1,400.)

Team in harness — 1, Calgary Milling Co.; 2, P. Burns & Co.; 3, D.P. McDonald.

Brood mare, with foal at side — 1, T. Thompson.

Brood mare, 3 years or over—1, J. W. McLaughlin.

Filly or gelding, foaled in 1898—1, J.W. McLaughlin; 2, P. Talbot & Son.

Foal of 1900—1, J. W. McLaughlin.

Carriage Horses.

Stallion, 2 years and over—1, W. R. Stewart; 2, R. G. Robinson.

Brood mare, with foal at side—1, C. W. Peterson; 2, Jos. Fisher.

Brood mare, 3 years or over—1, J. A. Turner; 2, Jos. Fisher; 3, Copley Bros.

Team in harness, 15 hands and over—1, P. Burns & Co.; 2, Smart & Parslow; 3, R. A. Wallace.

Team in harness, 15 hands and under—1, R. F. Bevan.

Horse in harness, 15 hands and over—1, W. M. Parslow; 2, Jas. Reilly; 3, R. F. Bevan.

Horse in harness, 15 hands and under—1, R. A. Bell; 2, W. M. Parslow; 3, Owen Copas.

Filly or gelding of 1898—1, Press Scott; 2, W. M. Parslow; 3, J. A. Turner.

Filly or gelding of 1899—1, Press Scott; 2, J. A. Turner; 3, Joseph Fisher.

Saddle Horses.

Saddle horse, under stock saddle, 15 hands or over—1, J. W. McLaughlin; 2, none; 3, McHugh Bros.

Saddle horse, under stock saddle, under 15 hands—1, Copley Bros; 2, Jos. Fisher; 3, Murphy Bros.

Saddle horse under English saddle, 15 hands or over—1, R. F. Bevan; 2, A. H. Eckford.

Saddle horse under English saddle, under 15 hands—1, R. F. Bevan; 2, D. P. McDonald; 3, A. H. Eckford.

Saddle pony, 14-2 or under—1, O. A. Critchley; 2 and 3, B. R. H. Rancho.

Brood mare, with foal at side—1, Jos. Fisher.

Best and second best saddle horses, suitable for police purposes (assistant com-

missioner's prize)—1, A. Dalglish; 2, W. L. Christie.

Thoroughbreds.

Stallion, 2 years or over—1, Captain Inglis; 2, none; 3, R. G. Robinson.

Roadsters.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, J. R. Sutherland; 2, W. R. Stewart.

Stallion and progeny (3), foaled in N. W. T.—1, J. R. Sutherland; 2, W. R. Stewart.

Brood mare, with foal at side — 1, A. Wallis; 2, W. R. Stewart.

Three-year-old gelding or filly—1, B. M. Farley; 2, Talbot Bros..

Two-year-old gelding or filly—1, W. R. Stewart; 2, J. R. Sutherland.

Yearling gelding or filly—1, B. M. Farley.

Foal of 1900—J. R. Sutherland; 2, W. R. Stewart.

Single gelding or mare in harness—1, James Smart; 2, George H. Bailey.

Hackneys.

Stallion, 3 yaers or over—1, A. M. Rawlinson.

Stallion, foaled in 1898—1, J. R. Thompson.

Army Horses.

Stallion, calculated to produce army remounts—1, none; 2, A. M. Rawlinson.

Artillery horses, owned and bred in Canada—1, W. Anderson; 2, A. H. Eckford; 3, O. A. Critchley.

Cavalry horses, owned and bred in Canada—1, B. M. Farley; 2, J. W. McLaughlin; 3, Murphy Bros.

Mounted infantry horses, owned and bred in Canada—1, R. F. Bevan; 2, Smith & Tee; 3, J. A. Turner.

Shorthorns.

Bull, 3 years or over—1, P. Talbot & Son; 2, Wm. Stothers; 3, Samson & Macnaughton.

Bull, 2 years—1, Copley Bros.

Bull, 1 year—1, P. Talbot & Son; 2, Samson & Macnaughton.

Bull calf, under 1 year—1, Thos. Talbot; 2, Hy. Hans; 3, Jos. McPherson.

Best Alberta bred bull—1, P. Talbot & Son; 2, Samson & Macnaughton.

Cow, 3 years and over—1, Hy. Hans; 2 and 3, Wm. Stothers.

Heifer, 2 years—1, Hy. Hans; 2 and 3, Jos. McPherson.

Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, Wm. Stothers; 3, Jos. McPherson.

Heifer calf—1 and 2, Jos. McPherson; 3, Hy. Hans.

Alberta bred female, 1 year or over—1, Hy. Hans; 2 and 3, Jos. McPherson.

Herd of three females owned by one exhibitor—1, Hy. Hans; 2, Wm. Stothers; 3, Jos. McPherson.

Herefords.

All prizes to Hunter Bros.

Holsteins.

Bull, 1 year or over—1, Thos. Laycock.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Cow, 2 years or over—1, J. A. Munro; 2, J. A. Munro.

Herd of three females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, J. A. Munro.

Ayrshires.

All prizes went to C. W. Peterson, who showed a nice lot.

Grade Cattle—Beef.

Cow, 3 years or over—1, P. Burns & Co. Heifer, 1 year—1, Hy. Hans.

Grade Cattle—Dairy.

Cow, 3 years or over—1, P. W. Heberer; 2, Thos. W. Peterson; 3, Thos. Laycock.

Heifer, 2 years—1, Thos. Laycock.

Heifer, 1 year—1, Thos. Laycock.

Herd, 3 females, any age, owned by one exhibitor—1, Thos. Laycock.

Long Wools.

All prizes went to J. R. Thompson.

Short Wools.

J. A. Turner had all prizes, except a 2d to A. M. Rawlinson.

Swine.

A first on Berkshires went to John Robinson. All other swine prizes to James Coutts.

Poultry.

Games, black breasted, red (cock and hen)—1, Bruce Wilson.

Games, Indian (cock and hen)—1, A. McBride.

Barred Plymouth Rocks (cock and hen)—1, 2 and 3, W. C. Claxton.

Ducks—One pair male and female Pekins—1 and 2, W. C. Claxton. One pair male and female Rouens — 1 and 2, W. Wilde.

Butter.

Fifty-pound package creamery butter, in one-pound prints—1, J. A. Dangerfield; 2, D. Markeberg; 3, W. A. Wilson; highly commended, Cuthbert Main and M. Marker.

Two packages creamery butter in 28-lb. boxes—1, John R. Campbell; 2, W. A. Wilson; 3, S. Flack; highly commended, Fred Kidd.

Twenty-pound tub, farm dairy — 1, D. McEachen; 2, A. H. Trimble.

Ten pounds, 1-lb. prints, farm dairy—1, D. McEachen; 2, A. H. Trimble.

Ten pounds in rolls, farm dairy — 1, none; 2, A. H. Trimble.

Best average score creamery butter on exhibition—1, W. A. Wilson.



PUZZLES

New book just published. Contains 138 illustrated rebuses, 78 amusing and intricate puzzles, 25 charades, 70 riddles and enigmas, and 127 amusing conundrums, all with their answers. The most complete and fascinating collection of puzzles ever published. Handsomely illustrated. Mailed 10c. McFarlane & Co., Toronto, Canada.

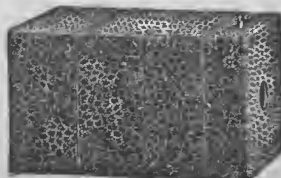
SPECIALISTS

This is the day of Specialists, and we are Specialists in repairing. If your watch has not been giving satisfaction, send it to us, and we will guarantee satisfaction. Don't delay, as that often means ruin to a watch's delicate organization. We guarantee work for one year, and we will pay charge for carriage one way.

Andrew Co.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

McIntyre Block, - WINNIPEG.



FREE CAMERA

Complete with outfit and instructions. Takes picture 2x2 in., and any person can learn to do it in a few hours by following the instructions. Outfit consists of 1 Camera, 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo, 1 Printing Frame, 1 Developing Tray, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 set Directions, 1 Toning Tray, 1 pkg. Fixing Powder, 1 pkg. Silver Paper, 1 pkg. Ruby Paper. Camera and outfit securely packed in a neat box and sent all charges paid for selling only 10 Scarf Pins at 15 cents each. These Pins are beautifully Gold finished, in different patterns and set with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are fine value, and for that reason very easy to sell. Send this advertisement, with your name and address, and we will forward the Pins. Sell them, return the money and your Camera will be sent, all charges paid. **The Gem Pin Co.,** Box 1104, Toronto, Can.

Territorial Stock Breeders Organize.

For some time the live stock breeders of the Territories have talked of forming associations so that united effort could be made along the line of advancement. As a feeler toward the accomplishment of this purpose a meeting was called at Calgary during exhibition week to discuss the matter. A large and thoroughly representative meeting gathered from all parts of the Territories to meet the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, and C. W. Peterson, the Deputy Commissioner. The Department had taken the initiative in calling the meetings, and no doubt is pleased that the feeling was so enthusiastically in favor of organizing associations representing horse, cattle, sheep and swine interests.

Horse Breeders.

At a very representative meeting, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea was appointed chairman, and he fully explained the long felt want of the necessity for some organization on the part of the breeders of horses. There were many important questions peculiar to the west that required united action and on which the government could not take action without the help and consent of the breeders. It was therefore important that an association be formed. There were grievances which the horsemen would like to see rectified, and this could best be done by united action. The representatives of the association would have greater weight when dealing with transportation and other corporations when they represented a united body of men than as individuals, and their interests would be advanced accordingly. He promised the hearty support of the government, and thought that once the association was in working order no doubt financial assistance would be given. Anyway, he thought that as the funds of the Territorial government were somewhat limited, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner would assist in some way, as he was in full accord with the movement.

The Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. C. W. Peterson, then explained the way similar organizations in other parts of Canada carried on their work. The present age is distinctly one of organization, as all classes have realized that individually they are nothing, but that in union there is strength. All classes of men had organized for mutual protection and advancement, but the farmers were slower to do so, still there is ample evidence to show that great good could be accomplished through co-operative efforts. Speaking particularly with reference to the Manitoba Horse Breeders' association, he said that while much useful work had been done by that body, very much more might have been done; but the cases were not parallel, as Manitoba could hardly be called a horse breeding country, while the Territories in this respect was not surpassed by any other place in the world. The most important line of work undertaken by the live stock associations in the east was undoubtedly the campaign in favor of lower transportation rates and more convenient facilities for the shipment of stock. Rates had been lowered 50 per cent. and in some cases more, almost wholly as a result of the energetic efforts of these associations. There was a wide sphere of usefulness in the Territories for the associations. He thought that the horse market could be greatly improved by united action. The large breeders and buyers were all right, as they could ship for themselves, but the association could greatly help the small men if it was set about in the right way. Eastern buyers could be brought out here and horses collected from various districts at

a central point at a kind of horse fair, where they could be sold.

Mr. Critchley dwelt upon the necessity of bringing pressure to bear upon the Imperial war office for the establishment of a remount purchasing depot in the Territories. An officer was now buying in the east. Why not here? The demand at present was being supplied chiefly by foreign countries. No doubt very many more horses of the mounted infantry type would be required in the future than had been in the past, and he was emphatically of the opinion that such horses or any other class of military remounts could be satisfactorily and economically produced in this country. He was heartily in favor of organization and was prepared to give the proposed association every assistance in his power.

Mr. Lawson, Kennell, one of the largest breeders of light horses in Eastern Assiniboia, endorsed all that had been said by the previous speaker with reference to the raising of horses for military purposes. He had but recently returned from England, and while there had made it his business to interview the remount department of the war office on the subject. The ignorance which existed in that quarter regarding the Canadian Northwest was almost incomprehensible. He could not hope to make the meeting realize it. Undoubtedly vigorous action was required on the part of our breeders in pressing our claims to consideration. Our horses were all right and were required, and it was the business of the proposed association to see to it that the war office was enlightened as to the Canadian Northwest and its possibilities in the remount producing line.

W. R. Stewart, of Meadow Creek, Alta., was in full sympathy with the idea of the horsebreeders organizing, and was also in favor of establishing regular annual horse fairs. He thought that too little attention had in the past been paid to breaking and handling their horses. The result was that a branded horse could only be sold with difficulty to the best customers in the east. He moved that an association be organized.

Mr. Wallace, M.L.A., of High River, Alta., was pleased that it looked as though an association was to be formed. He saw the absolute necessity of some such organization so as to unite all the horse breeders. The Territories could raise horses second to none in superior merit and at a minimum of expense.

A. H. Eckford, High River; Dr. Burnett, N.W.M.P., Regina; A. B. McDonald, New Oxley, and others, spoke on the advantages that united effort would bring to the horse breeders of the Territories.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Swann, Eckford, Lawson, Critchley, Andrews, Rawlinson, Greeley, Goddard and Turner was appointed to meet C. W. Peterson and draft a constitution. The committee did so, and at a meeting later in the week a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected.

President — W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek.

First Vice-President — A. H. Eckford, High River.

Second Vice-President — H. C. Lawson, Kennell.

Directors — Clydesdales, J. A. Turner, Millerville; Shires, J. W. McLaughlin, High River; Hackneys, A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary; Thoroughbreds, O. A. Critchley, Calgary; Standard Breeds, J. R. Sutherland, Calgary; Coach, R. G. Robinson, Elbow Park Ranch.

The following general directors were also elected: D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; A. J. McFarlane, Battleford; J. Leeds, New Oxley; Tom Brown, Lethbridge, and John Herron, Pincher Creek.

At a meeting of the directors held subsequently, C. W. Peterson was appointed secretary and managing director. It was also decided to add three directors to the

executive committee, the following gentlemen being elected: D. H. Andrews, J. A. Turner and O. A. Critchley.

Pure Bred Cattle Breeders.

The breeders of pure bred cattle turned out in good numbers to discuss the advisability of forming an association. D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, presided.

Mr. Peterson explained the objects of organizing, etc., but as there as these had been fully discussed before at the first general meeting, it did not take long to come to a formal motion for organization. Consequently the Territorial Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association was soon formed. The constitution of the Horse Breeders' Association was adopted with such modifications as were necessary. The annual fee for membership is placed at \$1. The following officers were elected:

President — J. A. Turner, Millarville.
First Vice-President — Peter Talbot, La-combe.

Second Vice-President — T. A. Skeliter, Grenfell.


Directors — Shorthorns, H. Raikes, Red Deer; Herefords, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; Polled Angus, Jas. Rodgers, Panima; Galloways, W. E. Cochrane, Mosquito Creek; Dairy Breeds, H. M. Malcolm, Innisfail. The following general directors were elected: James Peaker, Yorkton; E. D. Adams, Millarville; A. B. McDonald, New Oxley; A. R. Springett, New Oxley, and J. R. Craig, Meadow Creek.

At a meeting of the newly-elected directors, Messrs. Andrews, McDonald and Springett were elected to the executive committee. C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, was appointed permanent secretary and managing director.

Sheep and Swine Breeders.

Owing to a slim attendance at the meeting to organize a Territorial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, it was decided to postpone the attempt for the present. The meeting had to be called late in the week and the unfortunate fall of snow the third day of the fair caused a great many to go home, though there were present parties from long distances. Though its organization has been deferred, this promises to be the largest of the stock associations judging from the number of letters Mr. Peterson has received concerning it.

FREE! This beautiful little Lady's Watch for selling only 20c. Sent P.O. at 15c. each. Plus a finely finished in gold, and set with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are splendid value and very easy to sell. The Watch has a beautifully ornamented dial with gold hands, and is an excellent time keeper. Write and we send this. Sell them, return the money, and your Watch will be sent, every charge paid. GEM PIN CO., Box 1104, Toronto.



REMEMBER!

that October is the best month to procure

Small Fruit Bushes, Raspberry Plants, Rhubarb, Young Trees or Perennial Flowering Bulbs.


Our Stock is hardy and will quickly repay you. Send for prices to

H. L. PATMORE, Brandon Nursery, Man

MYSTIC ORACLE
A most interesting book called "The Mystic Oracle, or the Complete Fortune Teller and Dream Book." Explains fully all the tricks and secrets used by the so-called palmists and fortune tellers. It gives all the known methods of foretelling the future. Postpaid for ten cents. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto.



VENTRILLOQUISM You can easily become a ventriloquist by studying the directions in this book, the best and most complete of its kind. Neatly bound in paper. Postpaid 10 cts. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.



Methods of a Pennsylvania Dutchman.

A Pennsylvania Dutchman is proverbial in the U.S. for his practical shrewdness and faculty of getting along at almost anything he tries his hands on. One of these men found his way a good while ago into the Park River District of North Dakota and now owns four sections near Inkster, a station named after the brother of our own Sheriff Inkster. The great question before the grain growers of the upper Red River valley at the present time is how to restore and keep in profitable going order the land that has been cropped off and on for 20 years, and kept continuously under wheat most of that time. The bulk of the discussion at the four days convention of wheat growers at Fargo last month turned on this point. Our own Mr. Waugh pointed out that for work on a large scale to be done in the easiest possible way, Brome grass, Northern corn and millet, to be consumed on the farm by beef bred cattle, were the rotation crops that could safely be used to freshen the land and restore it to a more profitable condition than most of it is now in. Returning from that convention Mr. Waugh made the acquaintance of some North Dakota farmers who had been present at that meeting and were satisfied that their time and money had been well spent. One such man said that last year he had learned in the same way what had been worth \$300 to \$500 on his last year's work. G. W. Spangler, the Pennsylvania Dutchman above referred to, is one who thinks that time and money spent in gathering the best modern light in farming problems is a wise investment. He knows a lot already, but wants more of it, and while discussing Manitoba stock feeding and farming generally, gave the following particulars of his own methods:

He has reached his present line of action mainly by study of his own and his neighbors' experience, having had only a limited knowledge of the work when he started. He has four sections of land, of which about 300 acres is bush pasture along the river. He prefers Red Fyfe wheat, though a good many farmers think Blue stem a rather better yielder. But Blue stem, unless caught on the green side, is very easily knocked out in handling, and therefore for the northern half of the state Red Fyfe still holds the first place.

Mr. Spangler relies mainly on the breeding and feeding of well graded beef cattle as a means toward maintaining his land in good condition for wheat production, but prefers well graded Shorthorns. They are left with their horns on till fully a year old, and then dehorned either in spring or fall. About 160 head, young and old, is his present stock of cattle. He raises 80 acres of corn each year to be eaten by this herd, which runs in the river pasture, but has access at suitable times to the other land, where they eat pigweed, etc., on summer fallow and glean the stubbles in fall. Very little fencing is done in districts where grain only is grown, but he fences a quarter section at a time as he finds convenient. Inside this a big shed, with straw roof resting on posts and boarded nearly all round, is built. His separator has a blowing attachment and throws the straw from one or two quarter sections on the roof at threshing time and all round so as to be eaten through the winter by the cattle. For most part of the winter a couple of loads of the fodder corn is spread daily in regular order all over the land, and on this mixed diet of corn in the sheaf and wheat straw his stockers thrive well. On a very stormy day the feed is kept close to the shed and being dehorned, the cattle don't quarrel. Cattle dehorned as calves do show fight later on, but those dehorned as yearlings are quiet and peaceable ever after.

Besides the cattle, about 75 hogs are

kept to run along with them and pick up waste food. These pigs are dropped in summer and are hearty, well grown shoats when winter comes. Early next summer they get ground barley and are 250 to 350 lbs. when finished for the butcher. Their pork is not so greasy as that from porkers fed in pens.

The straw left at the piles after it has been picked over by the cattle is spread over the stubble and broken down in that way. It is valuable as a mulch if for nothing else. As a preventive against smut formaldehyde is preferred by a good many North Dakota farmers to bluestone. They contend that it is less injurious to the seed than bluestone. This point is worthy of attention here.

On a review of Mr. Spangler's methods it will be found that he secures the regular manuring of his land with a very small amount of labor. In the grain growing districts of Scotland, a favorite method of manuring grass land for a subsequent grain crop is to scatter turnips from an adjacent field, a load or two each day, to be eaten by cattle or sheep, and with present encouragement for wool and mutton it is quite possible that sheep could in many cases be substituted for swine on a Dakota farm, only it is certain they would not use the droppings from the cattle, as is now done by the swine.

On the whole we think the course followed by Mr. Spangler is well worthy the attention of stock men this side the line. His plan of feeding cattle in winter so as to maintain growth, but not attempt fattening, is in exact accord with the practice of Dr. Harrison at Neepawa, as recently described by The Farmer. To rush cattle by putting before them no end of feed does not make the best kind of beef and is waste of food as well. Every farm has not the same amount of convenience for mixed stock and grain growing, but where it is at all possible the methods of this Pennsylvania Dutchman are in full accord with the best ideals of soil restoration. "Mixed farming" has usually been a failure in wheat growing districts. All depends on who does the mixing and the quality of the brain work put into the combination. Mr. Spangler's mixture will bear investigation and turn out all right.

Gossip may be friendly and neighborly. I like the word because it conveys a suggestion of good news or good comment, but it is no longer gossip when it ceases to deal with pleasant happenings and loving wishes, and becomes critical or censorious or lapses into slander. The most unworthy talk in the world is that which is carried on in whispers and semi-confidences, and which retails the unfortunate errors of people whom we know.

Your Chance!!

I have received instructions from Geo. Claxton to sell the following farms:

One section all fenced, 300 acres under cultivation, more to cultivate, being W $\frac{1}{2}$ 30, 15, 12, frame buildings, and painted, viz.: Stable 40 x 80; stable 16 x 30; granary 20 x 32; machine shed 16 x 30; hog house 16 x 50; frame shed, will hold 100 head stock; frame house with stone cellar, full size of house 18 x 34; kitchen, with upstairs, 16 x 18. House cost \$1800 and above buildings cost \$4000. The E $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, 15, 12 being 4 miles from Keyes. Price only \$9000.

Also NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 15, 15, 12, good rich land, 80 acres broke-fenced, and only \$1200.

Also $\frac{1}{2}$ Section North of Plumus, good land, uncultivated, N $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, 18, 12, price only \$1500.

These farms are in one of the best mixed farming districts in Manitoba. Easy terms and fair treatment to good farmer. Apply to or call on

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man.

IT IS A BARGAIN.

COPP'S "WARRIOR" HEATER.

Size 28 in } BURN BOTH COAL AND WOOD.
Size 34 in }



COPP'S WARRIOR HEATER is the most powerful heater with a given quantity of fuel ever produced, and is suitable for the Parlor, Dining Room, Hall, Store, School Room or Church.

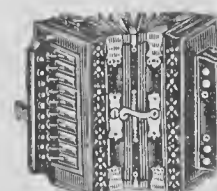
We have no hesitation in saying that with half the wood you will use in a box or ordinary parlor stove you can obtain a greater volume of heat with a greater uniformity of temperature in your house with Copp's Warrior Heater than it is possible under the ordinary system of heating. For why? It is a Hot-Air Stove with a radiating surface of 7,743 inches, and so constructed that the air passing through the upper section becomes thoroughly heated and rapidly distributed, forcing the heat to the extremes of the room, and drawing the cold air into and through the hot air producing chamber. In fact so perfect are its heating qualities that it has a heating capacity of 15,000 to 20,000 cubic feet.

If your hardware dealer does not keep them write direct.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

COPP BROS. CO. Limited
Hamilton, Ontario.

M. CAMPBELL & CO., Winnipeg.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.



FREE

Give this Grand Solo Accordeon for selling only 3 doz. dainty packages of Delicious Perfume at 10c. each. The Accordeon is a beauty, has 10 bone keys, 2 stops, 2 sets of reeds, chromized case, open action and double bellows with protectors and clasps. The Perfume is most fragrant

and lasting and is in three odors, Heliotrope, Rose, and Violet. It is put up in dainty packages, bearing appropriate designs of flowers and leaves done in seven delicate tints. You will find it a splendid seller. We ask no money in advance. Write and we mail Perfume. Sell it, return money, and we send your Accordeon, all charges paid.

HOME SPECIALTY COMPANY, Box NWF, Toronto, Canada

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Competition from Russian Wheat.

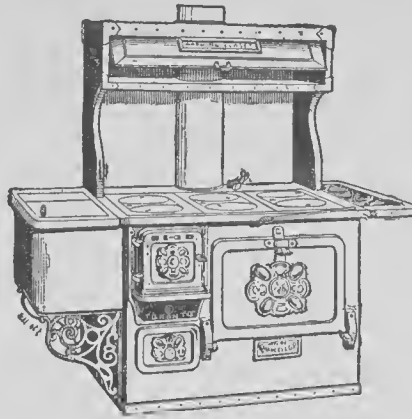
A bugbear held before farmers to-day is the competition that they are soon to have from the great fertile plains of Siberia, which are being opened up by the Trans-Siberian railroad. These great plains are spoken of and looked upon as being snow-covered barren regions. Much of it in the north is inhospitable land, no doubt, but a large area is no more entitled to this term than are the fair plains on which we live. The Russian steppes are almost identical to our prairies, equally as fertile and equally as capable of raising wheat as our own fertile land. Instead of sending convicts to Siberia Russia is now inducing her people to go and live on these plains. Over 40,000 settlers went east last year to find a new home on these plains and in a few years we may look for large quantities of wheat to be grown by them. Besides this settlement will continue to increase year by year. The resources of this great region are practically undeveloped yet and for that matter really little known.

The fertility of these plains, however, is only one factor in the case. The factor that concerns the farmer of our plains is how will the crop of such a large area of wheat affect the wheat markets of the world? A little consideration will show that we have little or no need to seriously consider the question. Get a map of Russia and look at it, see how far this wheat has to be shipped by rail before it can reach a seaport. Most of it will have to come 1,500 miles and as settlement extends east to the neighborhood of Lake Baikal it will be over 3,000 and 4,000 miles. It might go to the Pacific Coast then, but the people on that coast are not a bread-eating people. The cost of this long haul is going to be a most serious drawback to the successful growing of wheat. The great waterways of our continent are a great advantage in bringing us nearer to the sea-board. Looking at it from all sides we have no great cause for alarm from the settlement of the Russian prairies. Should we be over-sanguine in this we have still another factor to fall back on. In point of education the Russian peasant is vastly inferior to the settlers on our plains and as the growing of wheat becomes less and less profitable, the superior intelligence of our people will be turned to mixed farming and the production of more concentrated articles of produce which require the exercise of more skill in their production.

Nature Supreme.

Bear in mind that the owner and cultivator of the soil has a fickle partner, from whom he can never divorce himself, in the person of Nature. Her whims and ways are beyond calculation. Mistress of such mighty agents as droughts, floods, frost, and heat, she often makes a disastrous end of the best devised schemes for improvement. You can impose no restraint on her. You cannot command the temperature of a country as you would that of a cucumber-frame or a factory; you cannot carry the sun in one hand and a watering-pot in the other. The most a prudent improver can do is to humbly provide for contingencies, to remember that at present there are no exact rules of science under which he can conquer this dour earth of ours; and costly though it be, he must be content to do what, with no assurance of great reward, his ancestors have done before him—adopt these measures which many failures and much painful experience have shown to be of most service in the particular spot on which he applies his energies and resources.

Why Buy at a High Price



When you can buy the

'Oxford'

CHANCELLOR STEEL PLATE RANGE

at consistently low prices. The Oxford Chancellor Steel Plate Range is an embodiment of beauty and utility, perfect in all its fittings, perfect in its working, made of heavy steel fully nickel-trimmed. Is held as a standard of excellence. Our line is complete, and we invite your enquiries.

SOLD BY ALL UP-TO-DATE DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd. 153-155 LOMBARD ST. **Winnipeg.**

Threshers, Mill and Elevator Men

DON'T OVERLOOK THAT

CROWN BRAND LACE LEATHER

Manufactured by

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.

This leather has no equal for strength or durability. As the wholesale man refuses to pay the price for a good article, preferring to sell a poor one so long as he can get a good margin, we have decided to sell the Crown Brand direct to the consumer, knowing that he appreciates a good article in this line; and knowing that where this leather is once used no other will ever replace it, we are offering it to the consumer at 75c. per lb. C.O.D., express paid to any address.

A sample lace of our leather will be sent to any address on application.

If you want anything tanned, send us your address and we will send you our circular giving you all the information as to what we do and what we charge for doing it.

CARRUTHERS & CO. - BRANDON.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Furs, Seneca Root, &c.

Highest Quality Always

If you want Dry Goods of the latest and newest kinds, Groceries of the finest and freshest quality, and everything that you Eat, Drink Wear or Use the best that can be obtained, then trade at the Hudson Bay Stores.

Have you tried TETLEY'S TEA? It is one of the most fragrant, and refreshing Packet Teas in the world. We are sole agents for Manitoba, the North West Territories and British Columbia.

HUDSON'S BAY STORES.



A big lot just in from Tokio. Have you ever seen any of the genuine work of this wonderful people, where a man's wages for ordinary work is 5 cents a day. If not, let us send you our great combination package, containing three genuine Japanese Coins, one gold, one silver and one copper finished. A Japanese Story Book, illustrated throughout with beautiful pictures in eight colors. Two Japanese Table Napkins, 13x13 inches, stamped in colors with JAPANESE CURIOS Oriental flowers, and in addition a novel, by one of our most popular modern writers, containing 64 large double column pages, neatly bound in colored paper covers. All mailed, carefully packed, for 15 cts. silver. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.



THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada
between Lake Superior and the Pacific
Coast, and issued on the 5th and
20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOTT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or U.S., \$1 a year, in
advance. To Great Britain, \$1.25 (5s. sterling).

WINNIPEG, OCT. 5, 1900.



A THANKFUL SPIRIT.

Before another issue reaches our readers the day set apart for national thanksgiving will have come and gone. As a nation we truly have many things to be thankful for, as during the year our land has enjoyed peace and plenty. True, there are those who mourn for dear ones who have laid down their lives in defence of the mother land, but the noble part Canada has played in sending soldiers to South Africa has tended to advance her in the eyes of all the world, and the Canadian blood spilt in this deplorable strife will only tend to cement more firmly the ties which bind us to the mother land.

We have reason, too, to be thankful that our fair country is developing so rapidly, and that the close of the century sees such a great increase in the volume of our trade, that the revenue shows such a magnificent surplus, that in the greater portion of the land good crops have been harvested, that no dire disease has visited our people or their flocks and herds, and that no such disaster as has overtaken some of the cities in the country to the south of us has visited our land. True, some sections of Manitoba suffered from a plague of locusts and the whole province more or less from continued drouth in early summer, and now from excessive rains, yet, while no doubt grievous to bear by those upon whom it falls heavily, we all have many reasons to be thankful for at the approaching season. Our prairie lands are being rapidly settled, in the west irrigation is making great strides and will yet make valuable land that was considered somewhat worthless. Our live stock interests are growing and improving, so are our farms, our buildings and our methods of cultivation, and not the least of our reasons to be thankful for is the fact that good prices prevail for all the products we have to sell. If some of our conditions have not been as pleasant and as profitable as we would like, the lessons learned may have been such that in after years we can look back and see that they were blessings in disguise. Then let us all with one accord make this day one of rejoicing and thanksgiving to the Ruler of the universe for the blessings He has sent.

—The Dominion Government has set apart the 18th of October as Thanksgiving Day.

FALL PLOWING AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUSTS.

Some people have the idea that the recent heavy rains will have destroyed all the eggs laid by the Rocky Mountain locusts, but we do not think they should trust in any such belief. No doubt the continued wet weather at the time they were depositing their eggs would materially hinder them. But Prof. Luggar says they are splendid engineers and well able to select the most favorable place to deposit their eggs. The continued wet has no doubt made it more difficult for them to find suitable places. Then it also will be apt to cause the egg pods to mould as these are meant for a dry climate. On the whole, then, the present fall so far has been as unfavorable for the locust as it is possible to be. Farmers, however, must not trust to this, but try to plow down every field where the locusts were seen at work, and especially all stubble land. The unfavorable harvesting weather has delayed all work, and where fields are covered with stooks it is not possible to plow, but where the grain has been removed every opportunity should be embraced to get the land plowed carefully so that all the egg pods deposited this fall will be turned upside down. This is important; one visitation of the locust is enough, and every one in the districts affected this summer should make sure work. The plowing season promises to be a short one at this date because there is still so much threshing to do; therefore, every opportunity should be taken advantage of or winter will be here before it is done. On account of the large amount of moisture now present in the soil more fall plowing can be done than usual, but aside from this wherever there is danger from the locust other considerations should be set aside and that of destroying the eggs should receive prominence.

THE OATMEAL INDUSTRY.

Very few people outside the trade itself have any idea of the perilous position of the oatmeal industry of Canada. Here in the west about \$120,000 is invested in buildings and costly equipment that might as well never have existed for any benefit the owners are likely to get out of it for a year to come, and much of it has been idle for months past. In Ontario the very existence of the industry is in peril from causes differing a good deal from those affecting us. A huge trust has been organized in the United States, controlling all production and prices in their own market, while making a slaughter market abroad for all their surplus production. The oatmeal of Ontario, and occasionally even of Manitoba, held a good position on the British and German markets, but the tactics of the American Cereal Trust have been applied there to the exclusion of the Canadian product and are now being employed to ruin the home market of the Canadian miller. Recently American oatmeal was seized in Toronto on the ground that it was being imported to Canada at \$2.40 per barrel while the home price was \$3.90. Oat hulls are also ground fine to adulterate the oatmeal, and in this way by hook or by crook the American product is superceding the home-grown and genuine article.

One feature of the contest between the home and foreign producers is the peculiar nature of the import duties on American oats and finished oatmeal. It requires about 4½ bushels of oats to make an 80-lb. bag of oatmeal. On the oats there is a duty of 10 cents a bushel, while on the finished oatmeal the duty is about 20 cents. In all other industries the duty on the raw

material is as low or lower than that charged on the manufactured article, but on oats the duty is more than double that on oatmeal. The millers of the east have been recently appealing for such a change as will bring the duty on oatmeal up to the same level as that now charged on oats as the only way to save their business from destruction. They also point out that but for their industry the farmer's price for oats would very often go below the cost of production.

On the 14th of September the oatmeal millers of Manitoba met in Winnipeg to consider the bearing of this unequal duty upon their own branch of the industry and adopted a memorial to the Minister of Customs setting forth the injustice of the present tariff as it affects their interests. Owing to the very bad season home-grown milling oats will be unavailable and the only chance for their salvation from complete idleness would be to lower the duty on the oats till it corresponds with that on the oatmeal. This as a temporary measure seems to us the only feasible course for the northwest. Farmers will have few or no milling oats for sale, and a heavy duty on oatmeal could do them little or no good as sellers, while it would raise to an unreasonable height the meal which every consumer wants at as low a price as possible.

The memorial of the Manitoba millers shows that this is a question of immediate and urgent importance as the demand for oatmeal is much higher in winter than in summer. Failing some prompt action by the Dominion government in the way of adjustment, every mill in the west must stand idle till the next year's crop can be gathered.

UNION OF STOCKMEN.

The Farmer is pleased to see that the stockmen of the Territories have decided to unite their influences by organizing associations. This we think is a move in the right direction. The stock interests of the west are of great and growing importance, and are laboring under quite a number of grievances that can only be adjusted by united action on the part of the stockmen themselves. The Territorial Department of Agriculture has shown itself to be very progressive, and thoroughly alive to the needs of the live stock interests of the Territories. We are pleased to see this, and also that the Department has been the prime mover in this step toward organization, for there is no doubt the Government can do much along such lines to advance the interests of farmers.

The live stock associations of the east have accomplished a good work towards improving many conditions in connection with the live stock interests since the influences of the stockmen were united. It will be so here, too, we trust. In the east perhaps the greatest good that has been accomplished by the united action of the stockmen is in the large reductions in transportation charges that have been secured. Recently a further reduction of \$50 a car has been secured on cars from Ontario to B. C. points. There is a big field for the Territorial stock associations to work in, and The Farmer wishes them every success.

—A woolen mill scheme is on foot in Medicine Hat. Stock to the amount of \$15,000 has been subscribed and \$65,000 stock will be placed on the market, \$45,000 of which is expected to be taken up in Toronto and the balance in Medicine Hat. It is intended to build the factory this fall, and to have the machinery installed during the winter. Natural gas will be used as fuel.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Limited

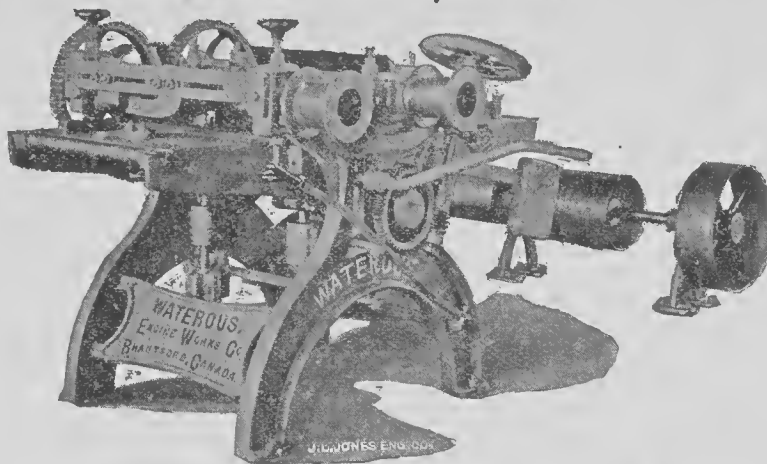
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Saw Mills

Stationary and
Portable.



ENGINES AND
BOILERS.



PLANERS,
EDGERS,
TRIMMERS,
SHINGLE MILLS,
LATH MILLS,

And machinery
of all kinds.

The "Little Giant" Planer, Matcher and Moulder.

A DAIRY SQUABBLE.

In the Sept. 5th issue of *The Farmer* an account was given of the meeting of a number of those interested in the manufacture of butter and cheese and of their forming a butter and cheese makers' union for the purpose of improving their goods, supervising the manufacture and organizing a system of practical instruction amongst milk producers and factorymen. Since then an agent (or inspector we suppose he would like to be called) has been at work around Winnipeg. His doings have aroused suspicion in the minds of those he has canvassed and the matter was brought to the attention of the executive of the Manitoba Dairy Association. The executive, after learning all the facts of the case, issued a circular letter to the press, showing that half a dozen of the best known names on that directorate had been put on without their sanction having been asked or given. A reply to that letter has since been published by the president and secretary of the new association, in which they meet this charge by saying that though not present or cognizant of the purposes of the new association, the gentlemen referred to "were duly notified of their appointment." It seems to us that it was an impertinence to advertise men as directors of this or any similar organization before they had given their consent to such publication.

A further charge was made by the executive of the Manitoba Dairy Association that a man was already going round the country representing himself as the agent of the new association and advising farmers to send their cream to a certain Winnipeg creamery. To this the reply is made:

"We emphatically deny of the association having given any one instructions to canvass cream for any creamery in particular. If such a thing has been done it is without the association's knowledge or consent."

Since this denial was sent out *The Farmer* has seen in the hands of the secretary of the Manitoba Dairy Association letters in which the writers distinctly confirm these statements, one of them going so far as to say the agent referred to represented himself as in the employ of the Provincial Government. Such being the case, it will be in order, we presume, for the president and secretary of the new association to tell the farmers of the districts through which that individual has been operating, that he is an imposter with whom they have no connection and whose actions they strongly disavow.

—The Dauphin Press of last week reports 18 inches of snow in the Riding Mountains.

—In our issue of Aug. 20 T. M. Percival, Brandon, was credited with first place on pair of Plymouth Rock fowls. The winner was S. J. White, Rapid City.

—W. F. T. Bushnell, editor of the *Dakota Farmer*, died the other day of appendicitis at Colorado Springs. He was an able writer and always anxious to assist in the work of developing the new West.

—The Dominion Department of Agriculture are preparing a list of exporters of Canadian farm produce. Any exporting firm can have their name entered on the list by sending their name to the commissioner of agriculture.

—Wm. Laughland, of Hartney, Man., has been informed by the secretary of the Paris Exposition that a "Grand Prize" diploma has been awarded by the international jury to a collective exhibit of food products, of which wheat grown by him was an important contribution. A copy of the award will be forwarded to him.

—The town council of Whitewood recently paid for extra assistance in herding a big shipment of cattle that had come in from Moose Mountain, but could not be readily shipped owing to the very limited stockyards accommodation. This unsolicited generosity pleased the ranchers very much and will draw their patronage to the town.

—At the annual meeting of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association, held at Brandon, the annual report showed a gross income of \$14,847 and expenses in connection with the fair of \$12,572. The amount expended on improvements to the grounds and extensions of buildings was \$4,793. The capital account shows a balance of assets over liabilities of over \$11,000. The spur from the Northern Pacific track proved a very great convenience, and altogether this report is a most gratifying one.

—A. C. Hallman, of New Dundee, Ont., who was one of the judges at the Winnipeg Exhibition, when interviewed in the east after his return home, said: "The most noticeable feature in Western farm-

ing is the development of mixed husbandry. People are coming to realize the importance of having more than one basket of eggs, and where you find the best buildings on the prairie you will find the people engaged in mixed farming."

—Pot hunters are a nuisance, and the law very properly does all it can to discourage them. The man who feeds the prairie chickens has the best right to them and has too often the annoyance of seeing his fences broken down, gates left open, etc., etc., into the bargain. He can, however, protect himself against this by giving the pot hunters notice to get off his land or by posting notices at convenient points around the property that shooting is not allowed, and that trespassers will be prosecuted.

—Reports are coming in from various points that wolves are increasing in numbers and also in daring. One calf was killed within less than ten miles of Winnipeg, and poultry are being carried off all the time. The reduction in the bounty made by the Manitoba government is naturally blamed for this, and we think correctly so. A wolf is worth more to get rid of than the present rate of bounty, and every farmer's wife in the country would be pleased to see it doubled. We think the Manitoba government might take a lesson from the action of the Western Stock Grower's Association in raising the bounty on wolves.

—It takes some people an awful long time to learn a lesson by observation. We know of a case where two farmers recently disagreed about some minor details regarding the construction of a proposed drain which both agreed would benefit their respective farms. The drain, when completed to the satisfaction of both, would have cost less than \$50. But the neighbors felt opulent enough to have a little tiff over the matter and though the drain is not yet dug, more than the necessary cost has been expended in "red tape." The farmers have had their "say," and the judge has had his "say," and it is almost unnecessary to say the judge's "say" goes.

—There is a good deal more of business sense out Edmonton way than most people give them credit for. The Governor-General visited them the other day and they gave him a hearty and loyal reception. But they did not blow off all their steam in

hurrahs and flag-waving. They prepared an address, in which they pointed out to His Excellency what could be made of the country and how the government should help them. Among other things, they said: "In view of the fact that farming is and will continue to be our chief industry, we beg to call attention to the need for the establishment in this vicinity of an experimental farm. Great loss is incurred from year to year for want of such guidance as an institution of this kind provides, and as our climatic conditions are largely peculiar to the district the experience afforded by similar institutions elsewhere must necessarily be insufficient for our requirements."

R. A. Lister, president; Wm. Scott, manager, and E. L. Taylor, solicitor of The R. A. Lister Co., Ltd., spent some time in Morris this week. Their business was to transfer to the Morris Creamery Association the factory that the Lister Co. have operated there for the last two seasons. The personnel of the new company is Messrs. Chisholm, R. A. Lister, Charles Lister, Austin Lister, M. Lawrie, Hackney, Smith and Alexander Scott. The last named will continue to act as manager. Mr. Lawrie is president and Mr. Chisholm sec.-treasurer. The enlisting of the more active sympathy of so many influential local men will no doubt add to the excellent reputation this factory has already earned among its customers and patrons. When R. A. Lister & Co. assumed the control of the Brandon creamery the output was in the neighborhood of 50,000 lbs. per annum. After the initial obstacles were overcome the company sold the factory to Manager Whitelaw and Buttermaker Race, and this year the turnout will reach 150,000 lbs. by November 15th, besides running all winter. Morris possesses all the conditions necessary for beating this record, and will no doubt do it in due time.

Fall Fairs.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Holland | October 10 |
| Melita | October 10 |
| Stonewall | October 11 |
| Kildonan | October 11 and 12 |
| Crystal City | October 12 |
| Gilbert Plains | October 12 |
| Macgregor | October 16 |
| Edmonton | October 23, 24 and 25 |
| Hartney | October 25 and 26 |
| Elkhorn | November 1 |

Butter Butter Butter

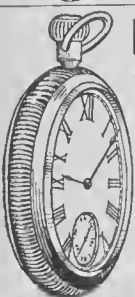
Ship us your Butter or anything you have for market and get top prices. Write us for quotations.

Parsons & Arundel,

151 Bannatyne Street, WINNIPEG.



DEVILENE A shrieking, ear-piercing, nerve-shattering whistle that will wake up the whole neighborhood. Just the thing for sportsmen in the woods. By mail 10c. or 3 for 25c. MCFARLANE & CO., 110 Yonge St., Toronto.



EARN THIS WATCH

by selling only 2 dozen Patent Lever Buttons at 10 cts. each. These Buttons are heavily Gold Plated, latest style, and are easily sold by any bright boy. Write and we forward the Buttons, free of all charge. Sell them, return the money, and we send postpaid this handsome Watch, with polished nickel case, ornamental edge, hour, minute and second hands, keyless wind and genuine American lever movement. It is a thoroughly accurate and reliable Watch, and with care should last for ten years. THE LEVER BUTTON CO., Box 2203, Toronto, Canada.

DORIAN GOLD

These chains are made of a composition metal exactly resembling gold. They wear right through the same color, and for all ordinary use take the place of an expensive solid gold chain. Latest patterns. Mailed, 30 cts. each. MCFARLANE & CO., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, Oct. 3, 1900.

The unsettled weather of the past week has prevented work in the harvest field, and until grain begins to move freely business will be dull. The continued wet weather has had a most depressing effect, and only the barest possible supplies are being ordered from wholesale houses. Cattle shipping is the most lively trade at present and the movement has been quite large. Farm produce is also moving in large quantities at fair prices. The bank clearings show a big decline for corresponding periods of last year, but it must be remembered that grain was moving freely at this time last year.

Wheat.

The world's wheat markets are very much in a state of suspense. It is estimated that the crop of both England and Southern Russia will fall a good deal short of last year's outturn, and that there will be a shortage of 80,000,000 bushels on the total European crop of 1900. Reports from Argentina show that so far their crop is full of promise, but it has to be grown and harvested yet. Threshing weather in the Northwestern States is little better than our own, and it is only free deliveries of the abundant crop of Kansas that keeps up the supply on the leading markets. Everything goes to show how poor is the prospect of supplies from any of the spring wheat territory. That from Michigan and adjoining States is already badly discounted. The Chicago market shows little variation in any direction. Yesterday it opened at 75c. for October, closing at 76c. To-day it opened at 76c., rose to 77 and fell to 76c. at the close. November closed at 77c., Dec., 78c. On the local market high grading wheat is away far above all export values. What buying there is is only for Ontario account, No. 1 and No. 2 hard selling at a fancy rate, with a gap of 7c. between No. 2 and No. 3 hard. This is due to the fine crop of Ontario, which only requires a small proportion of western high grades to bring it up to good milling quality. This morning's Chicago market opened much the same as yesterday closed.

Inspection for week ending Sept. 29, Winnipeg district: No. 1 hard, 19 cars; No. 2 hard, 13; No. 3 hard, 26; No. 2 northern, 1; no grade, 76; condemned, 2; rejected, 3; total, 140 cars.

Of the cars grading No. 1 and No. 2 hard, a good few were last year's wheat. For the corresponding week last year there were 1,529 cars inspected. For the week ending Sept. 22 the inspection was 195 cars. For the same week in 1899 the inspections were 1,492. Nothing more need be said to show how depressing is the present situation.

Oats.

The oat situation is darker than ever. Prolonged and tantalizing variations from wet to dry and back again have almost ruined a large quantity of the oat crop, and to-day the Winnipeg market is quite bare. No new are offering, and old, what is left of it, is retailing at 45c. a bushel.

Barley.

Nothing offering; nominal figure, 45c. on the track.

Flour and Feed.

Flour—Prices are as follows: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.30 per sack of 98 lbs.; Glenora Patent, \$2.15; Lake of the Woods, Five Roses, \$2.30; Patent, \$2.15; Medora, \$1.70, and XXXX, \$1.35 per sack. This is 10c. above our last quotation.

Millfeed—Bran is \$12 to \$12.50 per ton. Shorts, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton.

Ground Feed—Oat chop is \$2 per ton dearer. Other lines unchanged. We

quote: Oat chop, \$28 per ton; barley chop, \$21.50; mixed barley and oats, \$25; corn chop, \$22; oil cake, \$26 per ton.

Hay.

The continued wet weather has advanced the price of hay, as considerable has been destroyed. Good hay brings \$6.50 to \$7 per ton in car lots on the track in Winnipeg.

Cattle.

Heavy shipments of cattle are coming in from all points. Steers are in unusually good condition. The scarcity of winter feed is, however, causing people to send out everything that is fit. Export steers weighed off the cars range from 3c. to 3c. for extra fancy ones, but the most of them go from 3c. to 3c.

Butchers' cattle are worth from 2c. to 3c., but the demand is slow.

Choice dressed beef at Winnipeg, 5c. to 6c.

Veal, 6c. to 8c., according to quality.

Stockers are being bought at various points at 2c. Some American buyers are operating. The shortage of feed in some districts and the need for money are inducing farmers to sell.

Milch cows are scarce, and run from \$30 to \$45.

Sheep.

Western sheep are coming forward now freely and are worth from 4c. to 4c. off the cars here. Lambs, 4c. to 5c. Mutton, 9c. to 10c.

Hogs.

Supply very light at present. Prices are higher, 5c., and one firm quotes 1c. more for hogs weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. Thick, heavy, fat pigs, 4c. to 5c., delivered in Winnipeg.

Dressed pork, 6c. to 8c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—Improved prices have made offerings more free, and stocks that have been held are now being offered. We quote 19c. to 20c. at the factories.

Dairy—Fresh made separator bricks are worth, delivered in Winnipeg, from 16c. to 18c., while the same in tubs or boxes brings 15c. to 16c., according to quality. Dairy tubs range from 11c. to 15c.

Cheese—Factory made, 9c. to 10c., and dairy, 9c. to 9c., delivered in Winnipeg.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—Supply improving and prices steady. Live hens, 9c. per lb.; dressed, 12c; dressed chickens, 14c. Ducks, dressed, 10c.; live, 8c. Turkeys, dressed, 13c.; live, 10c. Game scarce.

Eggs—Receipts heavy, but prices are inclined to rise. For strictly fresh eggs as high as 17c. is being paid, while higher prices are obtained in small lots on the city market. Held stocks as shipped from the country are worth 13c., delivered in Winnipeg.

Potatoes.

Potatoes have advanced, and there is difficulty in getting them, as farmers are not inclined to dig them. As high as 50c. has been paid for choice lots in the city; regular quotations are 35c. to 40c. At the shipping point they will be worth about 20c. a bushel, in bulk or 25c. sacked, by car lot on track.

Hides and Wool.

Prices unchanged from 6c. a lb. for No. 1 inspected hides.

Wool nominally 8c. to 8c. for unwashed, and 12c. for washed.

Seneca Root.

Receipts light. Prices firmer, 30c. being paid for choice root. Usual run, 27c. to 30c.

LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertise to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), each notice not to exceed 40 words.

Impounded.

Stony Mountain, Man.—One large red bull, aged, two splits in right ear. John McOuat.

South Plympton, Man.—One yearling bull, color black and white, no marks. D. Ferguson.

Gruenthal, Man.—One mare, color almost a brown, with a little white, about 12 years old, different marks on the right shoulder, hind leg and left shoulder, all feet white and white on face. J. P. Friesen.

Lost.

Treherne and Holland District, Man.—Two bay mares, one darker than the other, both have white stars in forehead and wearing halters at the time they left. Information for their recovery will be rewarded. W. A. Stevens, Treherne.

Bird's Hill, Man.—One dark grey mare, with white spot on forehead, 3 years old, weight about 1,200 lbs. Austin Sperring.

Oak Bank, Man.—Five calves, 10 mos. old, 3 red, 1 roan, 1 red and white, also 1 small yearling steer, light red and white. All marked small hole in right ear. J. Messenger.

Newdale, Man.—One dark brown mare, with large white spot on forehead and two white hind feet, weight about 1,200. Any information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. W. J. Maybury.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Four young cows, 2 roans and 1 light red, and 1 red and white, all branded JH (monogram) on left ribs. A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery. Frank Colbourne.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—One dark brown mare, 5 years old, branded double crank on left shoulder and O on left side of neck. Suitable reward for information that will lead to recovery. Ed. Harris, Box 88.

Rosburn, Man.—One dark brown mare, 2 years old, face all white, also white feet; 1 bay gelding, 2 years old, narrow white strip on face, hind feet white; 1 bay mare, 2 years old, white strip on face. Information leading to recovery suitably rewarded. R. W. Peden.

Green Bluff, Man.—Four heifer calves, red and white, two having large share of white, one having no white on face, head or neck, two more red than white, with a white star on forehead. Reward given for information leading to recovery. Wm. Hunter.

Broadview, Assa.—Strayed from Yellow Grass, 1 light bay mare, about 14 hands, aged; 1 pinto or roan mare, about 14 hands, white face and white legs, 6 years old; 1 bay pony, white face and three white feet, aged. Glasgow Winter, 10,16,5.

Estray.

Sidney, Man.—Two mares, one bay, one brown, branded P G on left hip. Duncan McLachlan, se 4 36, 11, 13.

Treherne, Man.—Two sheep, one an aged ewe and one ewe lamb. A. C. Haskell, 28, 7, 10.

High Bluff, Man.—One bay mare, branded on left shoulder. Philip Hourie, Lot 70.

Gainsboro, Assa.—A dark bay horse, 14 hands high. H. J. Osborne, 6, 7, 13.

Shoal Lake, Man.—One bay gelding colt, 2 years old. A. McKay.

Souris, Man.—One roan mare, about 10 years old. Thos. Abbott, 10, 8, 21.

A pretty sheaf of grain on the tool box, and across the centre of the design the words "Sure will the harvest be," is the very appropriate design used on the Dowagiac drills. The manufacturers claim to have achieved the greatest success in the history of grain-seeding machinery. The design of what is said to be the closest fitting and most accurate feed attachment manufactured is pictured in their ad. Look it up.

THE 'RAZOR STEEL' Secret-Temper, Cross-Cut SAW



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH,

Maple Leaf Saw Works,

GALT, ONT.

A BARGAIN WHILE THEY LAST

ALEXANDER & CO'S Famed Horse Medicine Chests

Having received in a special manner a consignment of these chests, we are prepared to send them to farmers at the greatly reduced price mentioned below—while they last.

These medicines are very widely sold in Great Britain, and have also been used with great satisfaction in Manitoba by horsemen and farmers generally.

The proprietors are the well-known firm of Alexander & Co., Birmingham, England. They are second to none.

This medicine chest contains every thing a farmer needs in doctoring his own stock.

This chest contains the following medicines all ready for use, with full instructions for using them:—

EMBROCATION.—An invaluable remedy for strains, rheumatism, lumbago, etc., for man or beast.

DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.—For either horses or cattle.

WORM DRENCH.—Sure remedy for worms.

FEVER DRENCH.—For debility after hard driving, acute fever and influenza.

COLIC DRENCH.—For indigestion, colic and inflammation of the bowels, etc.

SURE CURE.—For cuts, bruises, sores, saddle or harness galls, etc.

CLEANSING POWDERS.—For cattle after calving.

COUGH POWDERS.—For coughs, colde, distemper and influenza.

CONDITION POWDERS.—An excellent tonic for all kinds of debility.

PHYSIC BALLS

BLISTER.—For curbs, spavins, splints, etc.

ABSORBENT COTTON.—For dressing wounds, cuts, sores, etc.

The chest contains medicine enough to last a farmer for years.

The regular price of this chest is \$5.00, and large numbers have been sold at that price.

Our price is \$3.50—while they last. We have only a few chests.

On account of low price, money must always precede shipping of goods.

SUGDEN PILL & DRUG CO.,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.



Length 24 ins. Heavy nickel-silver plate. Holds \$5 in 10c. pieces. Register shows contents of Bank which unlocks itself when filled. Mailed, 15c., 2 for 25c. McFarlane & Co., Toronto, Can.

The Highest Authority speaks of McCORMICK'S EXHIBIT

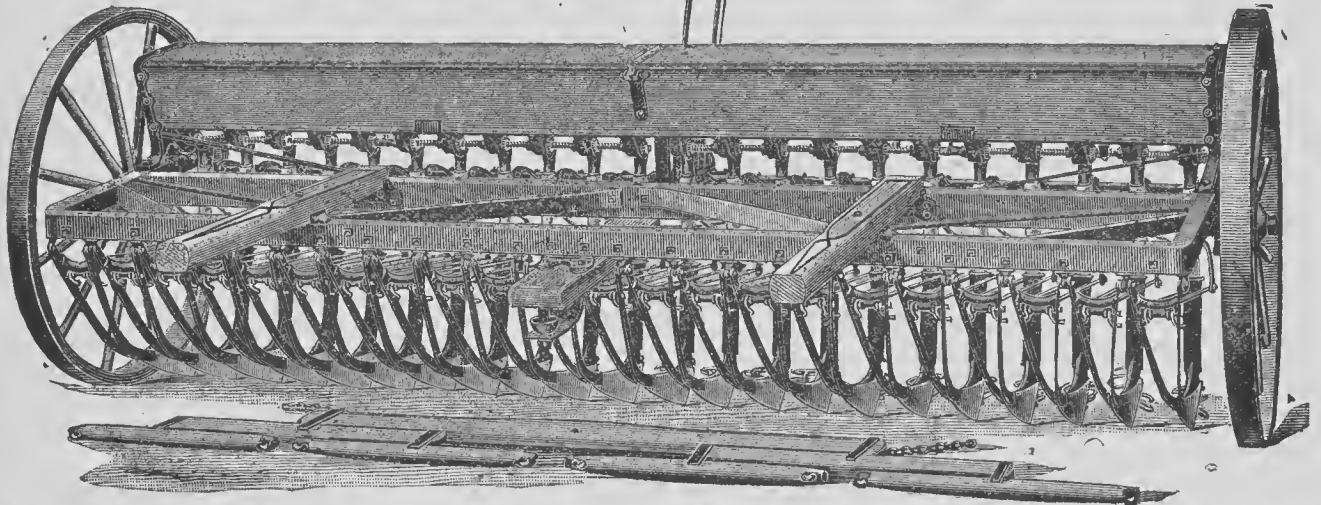
Mr. Alvin H. Sanders, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, writing to the Breeders' Gazette of September 5th, says :

"In previous letters I have set forth in general terms the character of our agricultural exhibit, but there is one display from our own country involving the interests of the toiling millions of the fields that is of such exceptional character that I cannot in justice neglect to refer to its leading feature. I allude to the magnificent effort made by the United States manufacturers of agricultural machinery, and more especially to the great retrospective and contemporary exhibit prepared and installed at the request of the American Commissioner General by the **McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY** of Chicago. This remarkable presentation rises so far above the ordinary plane of Exposition displays that it reaches the full dignity of a great educational exhibit of industrial and mechanical progress.

"To my mind it excels in genuine human interest any other single exhibit made by any firm from any land in any section of the entire Exposition.

"I say 'human interest' because it represents an agency that has done more to bring daily bread to the doors of the consuming masses than any other one factor affecting the food supply of the human race."

DOWAGIAC SHOE DRILL



THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF GRAIN SEEDING MACHINERY

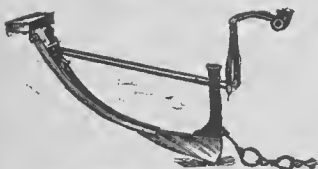
The closest fitted and most accurate feed in existence.

Lathe fitted, and the spring keeps all parts together even after years of wear.

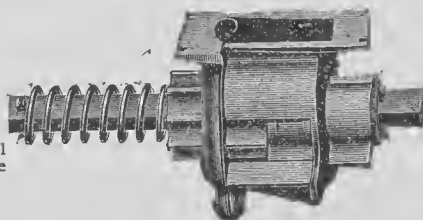
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Dowagiac Manufacturing Co.
Dowagiac, Michigan

Address S. C. SWAYNE, Gen. Agent U.S.A.
FARGO, North Dakota.

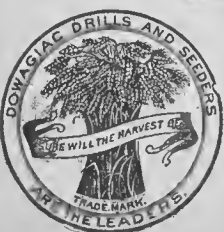


This is the original
and only genuine
Dowagiac Seed
Drill Shoe.



Look for the Sheaf of Wheat on the grain box, and do not accept an imitation for the real Dowagiac.

We are sole manufacturers, and no others are authorized to use the name.





While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Pasturing Pigs.

S. E. W. S., Franklin, Man.: 1. "Is it considered profitable to pasture pigs rather than raise and fatten them in close quarters? 2. If so, what is considered to be the best kind of seed to sow for that purpose? 3. What is the best breed to raise for marketing after the pigs have attained one summer's growth, say when about 8 months old. 4. What proportion of feed is required under favorable conditions for that time?"

Answer.—1. Yes, because green feed is cheaper than all grain, and to attain their best growth, pigs need exercise. 2. Could clover be grown easily it would make the best green feed. Failing that, any good grass (Brome does well) or wheat sown in the spring has been found successful. Rape also makes good pasture. 3. What will suit one man will not suit another; individual preference plays a prominent part in this and there is therefore really no best breed. Experience and experiment show that for fattening purposes a grade, sired by a pure-bred boar of any of the leading breeds will give most satisfactory returns. 4. An acre of good early sown wheat will pasture about ten hogs for the season. Rape will pasture from the same number up, depending on the quality of the crop. In one experiment where the rape was good ten hogs only ate one-third of an acre in two months.

Healthful Baking Powders.

E. W. Gillett, manufacturer of Imperial Baking Powder and other high class grocers' specialties, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"Our attention has been called to an article in your paper under the above heading which appears on page 705 in your issue of Sept. 5th, and we are greatly surprised that you should allow such an item to appear in your paper.

"The statement is made in this article that but two cream tartar baking powders are found on sale in the entire provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Northwest Territories, viz., Dr. Price's and Royal. For the information of a large proportion of your readers, who are using, and have used, Imperial Baking Powder for a great many years, we desire to state emphatically that the article referred to is intended to mislead the public and prejudice them against goods that are far superior to the two baking powders mentioned above.

"According to the latest government report Imperial is a strictly pure cream tartar baking powder and makes the best showing by long odds of any baking powder made in the U. S. or Canada, and any dealer or consumer can see that this is the case by writing to the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa and getting a copy of Bulletin No. 68.

"What is known in the United States as the Baking Powder Trust is trying to corral the baking powder business both there and in Canada, and if the consumers and merchants throughout the Dominion did their duty they would positively refuse

to purchase baking powder made by the trust.

"It should be unnecessary to state that goods of this nature can be manufactured equally as well in Toronto or any Canadian city, as in Chicago or New York, and the cost of Imperial Baking Powder to the consumer is from 10c. to 15c. per lb. less than the other goods."

[In the article referred to only samples taken from Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories were mentioned, and as Imperial was not included in this list, we fail to see where their powder was done an injustice. In looking further into the matter, we find that from samples procured in Eastern Canada, Imperial is classed as a cream tartar baking powder.—Editor.]

Spruce Dying.

A representative of The Farmer was shown branches of spruce trees in Mr. McCulloch's garden at Souris which looked as though they were suffering from the attack of numerous red spiders. Samples were sent to Prof. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa. The following is his reply:—

"I have examined carefully the limbs of spruce sent from Mr. McCulloch's garden. They are, I believe, suffering both directly and indirectly from this year's drought. In the first place, the trees have been injured by the excessive heat of the three last days of June; then, as a result of this year's drought "red spiders," as they are called have increased and are injuring the trees considerably. In hot, dry years these mites frequently do much harm, and this year is no exception. Leaves of raspberry and many other shrubs have come in at various times during the last month all injured by the mites, several kinds of which are grouped together under the general name of "red spiders." The remedies for these are dusting the plants with sulphur, or spraying them with emulsions containing coal oil. However, under ordinary conditions these insects do not increase to a serious extent. If Mr. McCulloch would like to try the coal oil emulsion he can, but probably dusting his trees with powdered sulphur, if he only has a few trees, would be the most convenient remedy. I don't think that the spiders would cause injury to the trees by reason of the webs holding the dust, nor even were the red spiders sufficiently abundant, I think, to have done serious harm. It is not at all likely that the ants did any injury to the trees, but where these are abundant it is generally an indication of the presence of plant lice of some kind."

Protection for Implements.

Observer writes: "I should be greatly pleased if you would allow me a little space to state an opinion or two. I have noticed that farm machinery is sadly neglected as to shelter in this country. Most farmers have no shelter whatever. The implements are, in nine cases out of ten, left standing wherever the work has been completed or in some out-of-the-road place, unprotected from the weather.

"The weather in this country is very hard on machinery. The dust storms fill the cracks with sand, and this cuts the boxings when the implement begins to work again. The iron and steel work becomes rusted, and consequently weakened, and the woodwork is warped by the hot sun. All kinds of weather tend to tear down or disintegrate, whether it be wind, rain, snow or heat.

"In many cases where farmers cannot afford to build a good framework shelter it seems to me that the difficulty might be

overcome by threshing straw on to the implements. In all cases of implements, save binder, drill and rake, this would entail no expense whatever, but in the cases specified above it would be as well to build a rude shelter to keep off the weight of straw, which might strain some of the weaker parts if allowed to rest on the implement itself. The cost would be almost nothing save a few hours' time, while the saving would be great. We all know of instances where implements kept under shelter have lasted two and three years longer than those unsheltered and have not needed nearly so many repairs.

Note—Observer opens up an old question and one of growing importance to western farmers. There is a large amount of money invested in farm machinery, and it seems strange that farmers who are noted for their sagacity and keen business instincts cannot see that they are paying an unnecessarily high rate of interest on their implements when they allow them to lie out, exposed to all weathers. As the virgin fertility of our soil becomes worn out the proportionate cost of farm implements to the yield of grain will greatly increase. Perhaps then the necessity for making the implements last longer will be recognized and suitable shelter provided. The loss sustained yearly by farmers through neglect to protect their implements would simply be astonishing could it be accurately estimated. A big row is raised about half a cent, or less, a bushel on wheat, but the same amount is lost with indifference on the implements. The Farmer will be pleased to receive plans of implement houses that have been built during the past year, or suggestions for plans.

Progressive Agriculture.

Readers of The Farmer will remember that Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, has granted a large sum of money for the introduction and maintaining of manual training schools in Canada. One branch of this work is known to farmers as the "Seed Grain Competition," the particulars of which every farmer should now be conversant with. This branch of the work undertaken by the Macdonald Manual Training Fund is called "Progressive Agriculture." Its object is to "draw out" the rising generation of farmers in a way that will induce them to acquire a liking for the study of nature and nature's methods, and for a knowledge of the extent to which nature's methods can be controlled and made to assist them in living happier and more useful lives.

Successful farming has grown to mean more than the mere cultivation of land, for agriculture may be said to include not only the cultivation of the land but the culture of the people who live on it. The outcome of true culture is the exercise of intelligent purpose in the activities of life and that in his occupation which stamps the good farmer as a man of real culture.

In a new country like Canada where the struggle for existence is not necessarily a keen one, few have an inclination to become familiar with the plant life as seen in the field. The boy who is entering the profession of agriculture because of his love for the farm, should early be brought to realize that he is choosing one of the most difficult, but at the same time the most interesting of all pursuits. The rapidly changing conditions of to-day necessitate accurate foresight and careful thinking and planning. The conditions under which the farmers of to-day are operating are vastly different from those of twenty years ago. The farmer is wise, therefore, who adjusts himself quickly to present conditions, so unlike those of his father. As the fertility of the virgin soil decreas-



Send no money—just send us your address and the name of your nearest express office and we will ship one of these magnificent Telescopes there, so that you can examine it carefully. They can be put to a hundred uses, in hunting stock and game; in closely examining objects at a distance; in fact they can be made an almost endless source of pleasure and profit. We purchased a considerable number of these Telescopes, ranging in value from \$10.00 to \$15.00, at a price away below wholesale, and want to clear them out at once. They are fitted with the most carefully ground achromatic lenses. The Telescoping tubes are made of the finest burnished brass, so carefully fitted as to be perfectly dust proof. The outside case is covered with fine Morocco and the ends are protected by extra brass caps. We ship the glass in a waterproof canvas carrying case. If you wish to secure one of these magnificent Telescopes at this exceptionally low price, write at once, a post card will do. Then call at your express office, examine our Telescopes thoroughly, and if you are entirely satisfied it is all we claim, and a genuine bargain, pay the express agent \$4.85 and express charges, and it is yours. If you are not entirely satisfied the express company will ship it back at our expense, you will have nothing whatever to pay. If we are sold out when you write us we will notify you by return mail.

\$4.85

MC FARLANE & CO., Box 1100 Toronto, Canada.

es, competition in agricultural products increases, and the need of a general knowledge of the underlying principles of scientific agriculture becomes more and more apparent.

If an increase of ten per cent. in yield can be obtained by applying a few well-established scientific principles to the method of growing farm crops and from the old method expenses could be met, the increased productiveness due to better cultivation, seed selection, or other improved methods, will give a profit.

It is the desire of Prof. Robertson and Sir William C. Macdonald, who are unsparingly using their energy and money for the purpose of giving young Canadians an opportunity to receive a training that will better fit them for their life's work, to help the young boys and girls who live on farms to obtain a better understanding of their surroundings in a way that will assist them to take a deeper interest in the activities of farm life.

With a thorough understanding of the difficulties that must be overcome in order to bring to a successful issue such movements as would prove to be educational to the young mind and beneficial to the farmer from a practical standpoint, plans were arranged for awarding cash prizes to boys and girls who live on farms according to results to be obtained from operating a seed grain plot.

Many farmers and farmer's sons are fond of experimenting, and this is the best but in many cases a very expensive way of obtaining knowledge. When a standard variety of grain "runs out"—by this we mean when a once very popular variety of wheat or oats has deteriorated in productiveness until it ceases to be a profitable cropper—many new varieties are tested, entailing much expense, before a new and more productive variety, that proves to be equally as well adapted to soil and climate, is selected and used as the general cropper.

To a limited extent this system is commendable and is almost necessary, risky and expensive though it may be. Space will not admit of elaboration on the advantages, or perhaps it would be better to say the disadvantages, of changing seed which has been grown under one set of conditions of soil and climate to another and different environment. The average grower of grain seems to forget the most elementary principle in plant growth, which is that in order to bring any variety of grain up to its maximum of productiveness, special attention must be given to forcing the crop so that the plants will reach the highest, possible development and then selecting the best heads from the best developed plants, and finally the largest and most perfect from these heads. And if he does not understand this, and that unless this practice is continued his grain will grow less productive—"run out"—he does very little toward exercising his intelligence. The farmers of Canada will have taken a very important step in advance if they can be brought to understand that, by practising the system of seed selection, which the competitors in the "Seed Grain Competition" are following, they are dispensing with the expensive and unnecessary evil of having to continually look for a new and more productive sort of grain.

It is generally conceded that it is difficult to sharpen the intellect of a student without coming into personal contact with him, but some good and helpful tuition is being given to young men who are anxious to help themselves to a better education through correspondence schools. Self-made men are always the most successful, no matter in what business they are engaged, and if through the medium of "Progressive Agriculture" such encouragement can be given that will stimulate aggressiveness among the rising generation of farmers and induce them to study more carefully the conditions which influence their farm operations, then the efforts of its promoters will not have been in vain.

A Carload of Cows Wanted.

Farmer, N. D., writes: "I would like to secure the names of parties in your province from whom I can buy, or who will buy for me, a carload of well-bred grade cows, or pure-bred Shorthorn cows of a strong milking strain, in calf to a pure-bred bull of the same strain, to come in some time within the next 90 days."

Anyone desirous of communicating with this man can do so by writing this office. Letters will be forwarded.

Stock Buyers Wanted.

A firm of live stock dealers in Alberta write us as follows: "We are desirous of knowing the prices at which steers are selling in Manitoba, and would like to correspond with some parties in stock districts with a view to getting them to buy for us annually. We do not want the names of regular buyers, but of farmers."

Letters addressed to The Farmer, in answer to this, will be forwarded to this firm.

Building an Ice House.

Alex. Cochrane, Manitou, Man.: "Last winter I built an ice house of ship lap lumber, one thickness. Size 8 feet by 6 feet by 9 feet high, with a slanting roof; put up about three tons of ice packed in chaff. For ventilation I removed a board at each end near the top. The ice was laid on the frozen ground. In taking it out the top layer was pretty good, but when the second layer, or the one on the ground, was needed, it was not there. Certainly not more than two blocks of ice (instead of say ten) could be found. I noticed the chaff seemed hot. As the season is at hand to make any necessary alterations so that the house be in readiness for a new supply of ice, I shall be pleased if you can give us the benefit of your experience in connection with the building, packing and keeping of ice on a small scale. I only want enough to supply one refrigerator, which I estimated would be about 1,500 lbs. By the middle of July our ice was all gone."

Answer.—In building an ice house a somewhat larger amount of ice should be put up than the quantity actually needed. The size of your building, allowing a foot or more for chaff around the sides next the walls, would allow space for more ice than you would need after a liberal allowance for shrinkage. Yet it is always more

difficult to save a small quantity than a large one. The trouble with your ice house is that the air got in under the ice. If the building is not set on a close, well-built stone wall, then it should be banked with earth on the outside to prevent any air getting in. Next there should be free drainage, without air getting in, for any water that accumulates in the bottom of your ice house. These things attended to will greatly improve your house.

Pigs on Brome Grass.

J. A. McGill, the well-known breeder of pure bred Berkshires at Neepawa, writes: "I have eight or ten sows running on a field of Brome grass since the 9th of August and without a bite of anything but the grass. A creek runs through the field, so that they have water when they wish, and they have done well. Some of the show sows that were in rather high flesh, and which I wanted to get down to breeding condition, have not come down as much as I would like, but are very active and smart, being on their feet nearly all day feeding on the grass like the cows. They grumbled a little the first week or so, but after that depended on the grass, which had been eaten down pretty closely, but after the summer rains it was nice and green, and they always had a nice fresh bite. Sows run on the grass till within three or four days of farrowing, when they are brought in and put in a pen by themselves and the pigs come strong and smart, rustling for a teat five minutes after they are farrowed, and will fight rings around them the second day after."

Cattle Eating Horses' Bedding.

M. G., Carstairs, Alta.: "There appear to be a great many farmers and ranchers who, in the winter, when cleaning out their horse stables, always dump the manure in corrals or yards, where their cattle arc, for them to pick the hay out; the more saturated the old bedding is the more the cattle like it. Would you consider this healthy and good for cattle, or harmful?"

Answer—Where cattle have all the good hay they can eat they will rarely touch the bedding. If they do, it is a case of depraved appetite or else there is something lacking in their food which makes them crave the soiled bedding, perhaps a lack of mineral matter, which the solids of the urine supply. As to its healthfulness, it cannot be good for milch cows, but steers and young stock do not apparently suffer any ill-effects from eating it.

Wants Another Binder.

A. J. L., Springbank, Alta.: "Some time back I got one of your Nor'-West Farmer binders to bind my papers with, and as it is now full up, having 40 numbers on it, I would like to get another, as I have three numbers waiting for something to keep them together. I would like to go on binding your papers as I get them, so would you please let me know if you can furnish me with one, and at what price?"

Answer—The binder furnished by us for binding copies of The Farmer is a very simple contrivance and binds the numbers together so that they are always handy for

reference at any time. Every farmer should have one, as they are mailed from this office for only 30c. each. Hundreds have been sent out and, once introduced, everybody will want one. Just think of its capacity! A. J. L. put 40 numbers on it. We would suggest keeping only the year's numbers on each one. This, with the index, makes a complete record.

Legal Questions.

Subscriber, Bear Creek: "1. If A engages B for two months to help harvesting and do general farm work, and B leaves of his own free will—A not having asked him to do anything unreasonable and used him well—before the expiration of even one month, is A compelled to pay B for the time he worked? 2. A refused to settle with B, and for this B drew a knife and threatened to stab A for refusing. Is such punishable? 3. Can cattle or horses be impounded if the fence they go through is not legal? What is the legal wire and rail fence?"

Answer—1. If yours is a correct version of the whole facts of the case, we think B has no claim. 2. If there were witnesses, you might have him bound to keep the peace. It is doubtful if he could be punished, as there was no actual assault. 3. If the cattle are yours and the fence is either your own or your neighbor's, he may impound for trespass. The nature of a legal fence is by the revised statutes a subject for the local municipal council to deal with. Ask your local secretary-treasurer if there are by-laws on the point. And in all such cases you will find it will save a deal of trouble to do business in the mildest way.

Volunteer Crop.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: — "Could you kindly give me some information as to what I can do with my field. I have over 100 acres, was well backset last year; this summer it raised a crop of about eight bushels per acre. When ripe (and we just had one day's cutting done) the balance was threshed out completely by hail. About half of the wheat threshed out has sprouted and is now eight inches long; the balance seems to be quite hard. 1. Would it be safe to risk this as a seeding? If so, should the land be cultivated? Would it be best to do it this fall or in the spring? 2. Will Red Fife wheat that has sprouted and grown this fall, live and continue to grow next spring?"

Answer.—1. There is very little probability that wheat now eight inches high from seed shed out on the ground will live through the winter. Near the Rockies there have been very encouraging cases of properly seeded wheat put in late in August doing well and ripening early. Therefore, if you have a few acres of that wheat with a very even stand, it will make a nice experiment to leave it and see how it will turn out. The seed still unsprouted may have softened before you get this and will most likely die. We think that the satisfactory volunteer crops now and then heard of are usually from seed shed in a dry fall, but not sprouted till spring. There is no use in cultivating the land you mean to leave for such an experiment.

2. It would be very unwise economy to use as seed for next spring grain that is now sprouted. If part is hard and part sprouted, you can use more seed to make good the loss of what is sprouted. We

have never heard of anyone that did not regret using soft seed. We advise you to cultivate most of your land this fall and next spring, seeding not earlier than the last week of April, testing in the house the value of the seed you wish to use. That test will prove that all soft seed produces weak plants.

Fattening Pigs—How Many?

Enquirer, Shoal Lake: — "About how many pigs would it take, from weaning time until they were between 175 and 200 lbs. in weight, to consume 300 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of barley chopped?"

Answer — With so much damaged grain in the country many men are turning their attention to pigs as a medium for using it up. For this reason we give the subjoined table taken from Prof. Henry's most estimable book, "Feeds and Feeding," a book that should be in every farm home. (Supplied from this office for \$2). This table is compiled from experiments conducted at many of the experiment stations, and gives a good basis for calculating an answer to this question. For convenience the data is grouped in periods covering 50 pounds growth, the actual average weight of the pigs in each division given in the second column.

Relative Feed, Weight and Gain in Pigs.

| Weight of Pigs in lbs. | Actual average weight. | Average feed eaten per day. | Feed eaten daily per 100 lbs. live weight. | Average gain per day. | Feed for 100 lbs. gain. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 15 to 50 . . . | 38 | 2.23 | 5.95 | .76 | 293 |
| 50 to 100 . . . | 78 | 3.35 | 4.32 | .83 | 400 |
| 100 to 150 . . . | 128 | 4.79 | 3.75 | 1.10 | 437 |
| 150 to 200 . . . | 174 | 5.91 | 3.43 | 1.24 | 482 |
| 200 to 250 . . . | 226 | 6.57 | 2.91 | 1.33 | 498 |
| 250 to 300 . . . | 271 | 7.40 | 2.74 | 1.46 | 511 |
| 300 to 350 . . . | 320 | 7.50 | 2.38 | 1.40 | 535 |

Averaging the gain made daily (fifth column) for the first four periods, we find it is nearly a pound a day. Then to raise pigs from say 50 to 200 lbs. it will require about 150 days at an average daily gain of one pound a day. Turning to the column (third) giving the actual food eaten per day, we find the average for the first four periods is a little over 4 lbs. a day. Now for 150 days feeding, at 4 lbs. a day, 600 lbs. of grain will be required, or at 60 lbs. to the bushel (your mixture will weigh slightly less), it will take 10 bushels to grow and fatten one hog. At that rate you should be able to handle 40 hogs. But it must be remembered that these experiments have been carried on under favorable circumstances, many of them in the summer, and therefore some allowance must be made for winter conditions, and especially so where the thermometer falls as low as it does here. We have no record of tests being conducted to ascertain the difference in the amount of feed consumed in this country as between winter and summer feeding. The only record of such experiments comes from Denmark, where, in trials with about 2,500 pigs, it was found that about 11 per cent. more feed was consumed in winter than in summer to produce 100 lbs. gain. If this much is required in a temperate climate like Denmark, where there is only an average difference of from 20 to 25 degrees between summer and winter, it is easily seen that

If Interested In Furs

Send address to

HAMMOND
WINNIPEG

For his latest book of Furs, styles
and prices.

much more will be required here. This then cuts our former estimate of 40 pigs to 36, and perhaps it would be the safest plan to try only 30, as if the daily gain was not up to the average made by these experiments, the food of support would eat up the food and you would be in the unpleasant position of having your pigs half-finished and your grain used up. Better have a few bushels of grain left over than that. Some allowance may be gained in that we have counted all the hogs up to a weight of 200, but this is fully counter-balanced by the fact that we count the weaned pig at 50 lbs., which is above the average, and therefore discounts any gain there may be made in not carrying the pigs to the full weight of 200 lbs.

The grain ration may be helped out where there is skim-milk to feed. It is generally counted that 6 lbs. of skim-milk or buttermilk, or 12 lbs. of whey, have a feeding value equal to one pound of grain. A few roots, too, should not be neglected, as they will keep the pigs' bowels in good condition.

Crossing Fowls.

Subscriber, Souris:—"I would like your opinion as to which is the best breed of fowl to cross with the B. P. Rocks to get the largest and most eggs."

Answer — If you have a good flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks we would not advise you to cross them with any larger breed. The egg of the B. P. Rocks, while not the largest, is of good average size; they are good layers, in fact, generally considered one of the best all-round fowl for the farmer.

Killing Gophers.

The Pasteur Vaccine Co., 56 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:—"In the issue of your paper of the 20th inst. we notice an inquiry in respect to 'Gopher Destruction,' in which your correspondent desires to know whether the same microbe used in Paris for the destruction of rats could not also be successfully used to destroy 'gophers,' or ground squirrels. We desire to state that while cultures from the same microbe above referred to cannot be successfully used to destroy other species of the rodent family, yet cultures from another form of microbe are most successfully used to that end. We supply the preparation under the name of 'Squirrilin.' The preparation which we sell is also a discovery of M. Dangss, an eminent scientist connected with the Pasteur Institute of Paris, France, who discovered and perfected the method of destroying rats, to which your correspondent refers. It can be as successfully used as that preparation. Thinking that perhaps this matter might be of interest to you, we offer this information."

FREE

We give this splendid Air Rifle free for selling only 20 of our beautiful Scarf Pins at 15c. each. These Pins are finely finished in Gold, Silver, and Enamel.

AIR RIFLE

In different patterns, set with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are splendid value and for that reason very easy to sell. Our Rifle is of the best make and latest model, carefully tested before leaving the factory. For target practice or shooting small game, nothing could be better. Two hours good hard work will earn this fine Rifle. Write us and we will send you the Pins, charges paid. Sell them, return the money, and we forward your Rifle free of every charge. GEM PIN COMPANY, Box 1104, Toronto, Canada.



Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.'s Trial.

The history of this company is well known to all readers of this paper. Hence it is unnecessary for us to review the many changes that have taken place in the directorate and management, much less the means by which business was secured and the general business of the company conducted. Nor is it necessary to refer to the efforts that have been made to collect the assessment levied, first on a 5 per cent. basis and later by a new directorate on a 2½ per cent. basis, as is well-known the legality of the company to collect its premium notes was disputed by many and payment withheld until the matter could be tested in the courts. Meantime defense funds were collected, one of the largest being formed at Emerson, where the first real trial took place.

The new management claimed that whatever was amiss at the start, the premium notes held by the company were good against the makers. Through various causes the testing of their claims was deferred from time to time till at last, on Sept. 26, the case of the company against Messrs. Lindsay, reeve of Franklin, and John McRae for the reduced assessment made by the new directors was gone into at the Emerson county court before Judge Locke and a jury of five. No more reliable means of developing the real merits of the case could well have been found. Two of the ablest law firms in the province conducted the case, C. P. Wilson, of Ewart, Fisher & Wilson, appearing as counsel for the plaintiffs, along with their own solicitor, W. M. Creighton, and H. M. Howell, Q. C., of Howell & Mathers, for the defence. The plaintiffs had brought E. A. Taylor, the ex-manager, all the way from Kansas City to help prove their case, but even when pressed for proof of their claims they did not find it convenient to call him into the witness box, though repeatedly challenged by the defence to do so. About five hours of the first day and all of the next were taken up in grappling with the law and facts of the case. Every point of attack and defence was closely discussed by the counsel on both sides, and every one of the crowd of interested farmers who watched the case felt that it was being fully cleared up. Many collateral points were gone over and discussed, but finally it appeared that the turning point of the case lay on the question whether the assessment made by the company last September, and since revised by the new directors, had been made in conformity with the statute and whether the notice of assessment to the defendant was also in due form.

After able addresses by both solicitors, the learned judge carefully went over the whole case, and in his charge to the jury gave special prominence to the two points above mentioned. One other point brought out may well be referred to. It was pointed out by Mr. Wilson that Lindsay, if he believed the note he had given was improperly obtained by the agents of the company, should have promptly repudiated the contract, whereas he had retained the policy of assurance in his possession all along, and could therefore have called on the company to make good any loss his crop had suffered from hail. He had, therefore, had all the protection guaranteed by the policy, and should now pay for it. This view of the case was supported by

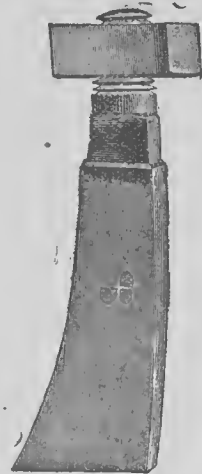
the judge. The policy was substantially binding on both parties, and but for the subsequent defects in procedure could have been legally enforced. But as the company had failed to proceed as they were by statute bound to do, or at least had failed to prove it to his satisfaction, he could not charge the jury to do more than decide in terms of the evidence, and leave the case in their hands. After an hour's careful consultation the jury gave a verdict for the defendant Lindsay, the ground of which was mainly that the plaintiffs, the company, had on the vital points above noted failed to prove their case. On one point the case against McRae was rather weaker than that against Lindsay, and after careful consultation counsel for the company agreed to a non-suit.

This trial was in every respect a most satisfactory one. Each side did its best to bring out its full strength both of law and facts, the judge is able and most impartial, and the jury all men of intelligence. Of course, the case is open for appeal to a higher court, but the work done leading up to the verdict given was most thorough, and it is very unlikely that on the crucial point the company can bring up any stronger proof than they were able to show at Emerson. Whatever course they may see good to follow, the many farmers interested must be gratified to learn that the Emerson decision against the company was no snap verdict.

For the benefit of such of our readers as are in arrears for last year's assessments and have resisted payment, we may say that the notice sent out in the end of last September by E. A. Taylor, headed "Annual Assessment of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.," is the one in question. The company will, we understand, carry the case to a higher court.

We have received a splendid sample of German millet grown east of Emerson. It was sown after rain came in July, and is now fully 5 feet, 6 inches high, with large, well-formed heads.

A sample of fall wheat grown at Pincher Creek, Alta., has been sent to Geo. Shaw, of the C. P. R. freight department. It was sown in August last year and reaped on August 3, making about 50 bushels to the acre. Fall wheat has already been tried with considerable success in Northern Alberta, and this further test in the south, where it has already been grown for a dozen years, seems very encouraging.



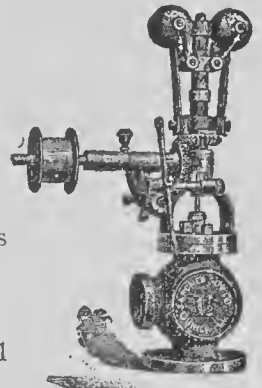
THE BRANDON Machine Works Co. Ltd. Brandon, Manitoba.

We have a few BARGAINS still
on hand in

Engines and Separators

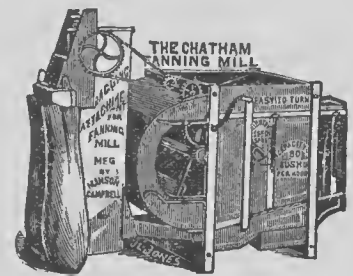
Small payments on good sure sales
will be accepted.

Write us for Thresher Supplies of all
kinds and any make.



IT'S MERIT

Has placed the



CHATHAM FANNING MILL

Throughout Canada at the head of all other Grain Cleaners in use in the Dominion, and is fast accomplishing the same result in the United States.

If you want a MILL be sure and get the one that has gained a reputation by general use, which insures you against making a mistake, and get the Chatham Fanning Mill.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., LTD., CHATHAM, ONT.



FREE

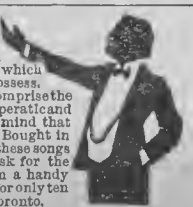
We give this reliable Nickel Plated Boys' Watch for selling 2 doz. Dollies at 10c. each; or this durable and accurate Solid Nickel Lady's Watch for selling 3 doz. These Dollies are stamped with prize designs of Carnations, Roses, Funsies, etc. They sell at sight. Write and we mail Dollies. Sell them, return money, and we send your beautiful Watch postpaid. LINEN DOYLEY CO., Box nwf Toronto.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 970—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

149 SONGS

Complete with words and music. A grand aggregation of musical gems, which every lover of music should possess. The songs contained in this book comprise the most popular sentimental, comic, operatic and Ethiopian selections, and I bear in mind that both words and music are given. Bought in the ordinary way. In sheet music, these songs would cost as much each as we ask for the whole collection, neatly bound in a handy book, which will be sent postpaid for only ten cents silver. McKelvie & Co., Toronto.



The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.00

Bankers: Union Bank of Canada.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MANITOBA.

WHAT IS INSURANCE? The best authorities say, "A contract which engages for a stipulated premium to make up a loss which another may sustain." Anything coming short of that is not an insurance. A policy in this Company is an insurance in every sense of the word. Losses are paid promptly and in full, a new feature in Hail Insurance, but proving quite satisfactory to all concerned. Ask our policy-holders, or write for particulars to

JOS. CORNELL,
Secretary and Manager.

We give this splendid Air Rifle for selling at 10 cents each only 2½ dozen beautiful Medallion Buttons on which appear the portrait of General Roberts in actual oil painting, showing all the brilliant colors of his

reproduction of a famous uniform and medals, in 10 delicate tints on a gold ground. People are eager to secure this truly artistic memento of the war. This all steel Air Rifle is of the best make and newest model. It has Globe Sights, Pistol Grip, and Walnut Stock. Shoots B. B. Shot, Dart or Slugs with great force and perfect accuracy. For bird shooting or target practice it is unequalled. Each Rifle is carefully tested before leaving the factory. As our stock of these beautiful Buttons is limited, you will do well to order at once.

AIR RIFLE

FREE

ART SUPPLY COMPANY, BOX 1102 TORONTO.

History of Wheat Growing in the Red River Valley.

At the recent wheat growers' convention at Fargo, G. N. Lamphere, of Moorhead, read a paper on this subject, from which we condense as follows:—

At the time when the Earl of Selkirk bought from the Hudson's Bay Co. their interest in the wide area of land they transferred to him, so far as they had, any title to it, about the only white people in the country were the servants of the company and those of the rival fur company, with which, after a long and sometimes bloody conflict, their interests were finally combined. About the date of Waterloo, 1815, Lord Selkirk brought out to the Red River, by way of Hudson's Bay, some of the crofters, who at that time were being driven out of their native straths by the then Duke of Sutherland. The privations to which these early settlers were subjected in the first few years of their settlement were prolonged and severe, driving many of them out of the country.

In 1817 Lord Selkirk came out to settle with the natives the title to the lands he claimed and also see for himself the condition of the people who had settled on his lands. They were sometimes driven by sheer starvation to move south to Pembina, but went back to the lower Red River, where, with the present Kildonan as a centre, they tried to make a home.

Lord Selkirk on his arrival in 1817 had provided the settlers with agricultural implements, seed grain, and other necessities, but the season was so far advanced that little produce was grown in 1817 and a famine ensued. The people again returned to Pembina, where they passed the winter, subsisting as best they could on the produce of the chase. The next spring they went back to the lands, plowed and seeded them, and entertained high hopes for a bountiful harvest, but were to be sorely disappointed, as an army of locusts made its appearance and in one night destroyed every vestige of verdure in the fields. The locusts left their eggs and in 1819 were more numerous than in the preceding year, making agriculture impossible. The settlers again took refuge at Pembina, and Lord Selkirk imported 250 bushels of seed grain from the United States at an expense of \$5,000, and this, which was sown in the year 1820, produced a bountiful crop in the autumn of that year. Thus it may be said that the first wheat that was ever successfully grown and harvested in the Red River valley was in the season of 1820 by the Selkirkers.

The seed wheat was purchased at Prairie du Chein, Michigan, and shipped on a Mackinaw boat, which was a boat built

sharp at both ends, with a narrow tread-way on each side for the men to walk as they propelled the boat by poles when possible, but had a mast ready for sail whenever favorable wind offered; also oars were provided for deep water rowing. This boat and cargo of wheat, oats, barley, etc., was taken through by water the entire distance, going up the Minnesota river, then called the St. Peter's, to Big Stone Lake. Fortunately there was water enough on the divide between Big Stone and Lake Traverse to float the boat and the larger part of the cargo, thence into the Bois de Sioux and Red River of the North, down which a boat was sailed to the Selkirk settlement near Fort Garry. This seed wheat, says the writer, "was Scotch Fife, and probably the parent our our farmers' No. 1 hard."

In this he mistakes, though it is probable that the hardening effect of the climate did make a change for the better on the quality of the wheat. The wheat called at the Brandon experimental farm "Old Red River" has been traced back to the father of Sheriff Inkster, who farmed and kept store in Kildonan, but whether his wheat was from this southern bought seed or a more recent importation by way of Hudson's Bay, is now only a matter for conjecture. The most noted wheat grower in the lower Red River previous to 1880 was M. Charette, of St. Norbert, and it was from seed supplied by him that the "Old Red River" variety was carried down to our own day.

Charles Cavalier was one of four white settlers who came from the south to Pembina in 1851, and to him Mr. Lamphere is indebted for much of what he says of those old times.

The Selkirkers generally had large families and old and young worked together on the homesteads. While like other farmers they suffered from drouth, grasshoppers and frosts, yet they usually secured good crops, and saved a reserve for two or three years, an amount of seed, and sold the surplus to the Hudson's Bay Co. Occasionally they would have poor crops and perhaps be compelled to use their reserve and even borrow from the Company for seed and food. The Company, whose interest it was to be liberal, as they depended upon these farmers for their supplies of wheat for their support, loaned willingly, but required the payment from the succeeding crop. A government never existed, in the opinion of Mr. Cavalier, that got on better with settlers than the at one time much abused Hudson's Bay Co.

The old settlers told of a grasshopper scourge at a date forgotten by them that made a clean sweep of every growing thing, and that grasshoppers were piled up by the winds and waves four feet deep on the shores of Lake Manitoba and Shoal Lake. They stated that after the grass-

hoppers had done all the damage they could, as every thing was eaten, the Catholic clergy got up a procession and said prayers, and on the next day the hoppers quit hopping, took to their wings and flew away to the northward and were seen no more.

The settlers south of the line had to depend upon the Selkirk settlement for their bread and butter. Old Father Belcourt, of St. Joe, near the Pembina mountain, a Catholic priest, and a rustler in all things for himself first and for his people next, built a hull mill at his mission at St. Joe, and run it for a few years with oxen, and ground what little wheat the breeds raised. Having no bolt to take the bran out of the flour, it had to be run through sieves or eaten husks and all. The breeds did not furnish wheat enough to make the mill pay and they could not be induced to greater industry, so the good old man had to give the mill up. The result was that the breeds returned to the coffee mill or ate the grain raw or roasted. That mill was the first. Geo. Emerling and John Mager built the next at Walhalla, and that mill is now one of the paying concerns of Pembina county, having all the new improvements in merchant mills.

Prior to 1878 there had been a few shipments of wheat, which had been picked up along the river by the boats. Frank C. Myriek, who was in the commission business from 1864, made the largest shipment from Pembina. It amounted to 500 bushels of wheat, which he had collected from the back country on the Pembina and Tongue rivers. From Grand Forks to Pembina settlers came dropping in by families one at a time, and all came with the idea that wheat was the only staple to be cultivated in the Red River valley, all of which they learned from the remarkable crops raised near the Selkirk settlement with primitive tools for cultivation, yielding from 20 to 50 bushels per acre. In one case it was stated that Jas. McKay, by special cultivation, had 75 bushels to the acre.

In 1871 H. A. Bruns went out to Brainerd, then the western terminus of the Northern Pacific, and when it was fixed to cross the Red River at Moorhead. Next winter he collected 500 bushels of seed wheat from along the Minnesota River, which he drew on sleighs and distributed among the settlers near him. Again the grasshoppers came in and destroyed the crop. A little afterwards Bruns organized a company to operate a saw and flour mill, which bought all the wheat offered it at \$1 a bushel, selling the product far west as well as nearer home. Seed and flour were sold to the new Mennonite settlers in Manitoba. About the same time Oliver Dalrymple introduced the bonanza farming system and the boom in wheat growing on a large scale began.

Cross Fertilization.

As is already well known to most farmers, cross fertilization of different varieties of grain has been practiced at various experiment stations on this continent, our own stations doing their share. Kansas has also done a good deal along the same line. But the most thorough, long sustained and extensive work in this field has been done at Newton le Willows, Lancashire, England, by the Garton Brothers, who have followed it for close on twenty years.

The West of Scotland Agricultural Discussion Society, composed of many of the best and most progressive farmers in the country, recently invited one of the brothers, T. R. Garton, to explain to them their methods of producing the new varieties of grain they are sending out. He said that at the outset of his brother's investigations, which began in 1880, it was generally believed that new and superior varieties were due to natural crossing, the wind being assumed to be the agent producing the so-called new sorts. Up to the period when artificial fertilization was introduced the improvement in varieties was mainly in the way of selections of choice individual plants, always assumed to have been the product of natural cross fertilization. As proof that this theory is a mistaken one, Mr. Garton showed that when true cross fertilization took place of two well-known varieties of oats, Tartarian and potato, an innumerable variety of differing qualities was produced, some ripening earlier, some later. If all these variations regularly occur under artificial crossing, the same thing ought to occur to some extent when different varieties of say wheat are mixed and sown together. But we know that this is done without their losing their distinctive peculiarities or producing new sorts. This goes to show that each individual floret in the original seed is self-fertilizing. If the reverse were the case and natural crossing of two varieties growing together really took place, the natural result would be perpetual degeneracy, and there would be little certainty of our ever reaping the same kind of grain as we had sown.

Following along this line, Mr. Garton lays down the following propositions:—

1. That all farm plants which are dependent on the seed for their existence are necessarily self-fertilizing.
2. If such plants were open to natural cross-fertilization it would be the ruin of all such crops. There would be universal degeneracy.
3. Where plants have means of reproduction other than by seed they are invariably open to natural cross-fertilization.
4. That the function of seed in such cases is solely for the propagation of fresh types.
5. As exemplified in the potato, nature defines and makes it perfectly clear that if any beneficial results are to be obtained from the improvement of our farm plants, it must be through the medium of cross-fertilization.

The continued existence of the cereals is dependent on the seeds they produce, and we see those seeds reproduce exactly the same variety as the parent seed year after year. If we turn to a different class of plants, the potato for example, we find that it is never propagated by its true seeds, but by cuttings from its underground bulbs. Some varieties never produce any true seed, and if we do plant that seed we find the countless varieties, which, if planted over again for a few years, may give us a few kinds worthy of perpetuation. The potato is full of sportive energy, which is only got rid of by the actual farmer using

cuttings from approved sorts as his sole means of reproduction. Just as it takes selection to get profit from the product of potato seed so we must select the types resulting from cross-fertilization of cereals that are most suited to our purpose.

Mr. Garton showed that at first his brother's experiments were to a great degree abortive because he did not know that the male flower was only productive for a short period of its existence. They had crossed the home wheats with foreign grown varieties with a view to increasing the amount of gluten in the kernel, and in the same way other desirable qualities could be introduced. They had even brought in Chinese wild wheat to be used in this way. Crosses between likely crosses had also been produced. It takes a considerable time before the new sorts thus bred get rid of the tendency to sport, and not till a variety has been definitely fixed is the seed given out to the public. Even then sports may show up and require to be thrown out.

By means of photographs thrown on a screen the processes of fertilization were shown, and at the close of Mr. Garton's address a long and interesting discussion took place. It was shown that in the case of varieties that gave considerably increased production, there were fewer stalks tilting out from the parent stem than was the case with older varieties grown alongside, and there were also peculiarities in the straw. It would take perhaps a fourth more seed to produce nearly as thick a stand as is made by the older sorts sown along with them, and the straw as a rule did not stand storms so well; it is more apt to break.

John Spear, a well-known farmer and dairyman, said he had last year got from Messrs. Garton a bushel each of three varieties of oats and had sown a bushel of potato oats between each lot so as to test them thoroughly. The potato oat threshed 58 bushels to the acre while one variety of Garton's grew 84, another 88, and another 99. He found that while with the old sorts only two kernels grew together, in the new he found as many as four. His results from this year's crop were, he thought, not so good as last year's, not having threshed he could not report with certainty.

Clover, grasses and turnips have been dealt with by Messrs. Garton as well as the cereals. Mr. Garton confidently reckons that by introducing in this way varieties of superior fertility at least 20 per cent. can be added to the yearly crops grown in Britain, and they have had 50 per cent. in some cases. The business of the firm has been greatly increased in recent years and every year's experience tends to greater certainty in the processes employed and corresponding certainty in the results. Two professors present at this meeting spoke very favorably of the work done by Messrs. Garton, and its value to the country is beyond dispute.

The Kansas Agricultural College has a field that, on account of its situation and the character of the soil, blows very badly. Usually every windy day sends a great cloud of fine particles off into the adjacent fields. The field was in kafir corn last year and this year. What was plowed each day was gone over once with a subsurface packer. This instrument does what is needed—settles the soil together below the surface, closes all cracks and crevices, packs down the trash plowed under and leaves a good covering of small clods on top to prevent blowing. One day the wind reached 59 miles per hour, and blew away nearly everything that was loose, but, to the surprise of those who noticed the fact, the wind had no effect on the field on which the subsurface packer had been used.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Following a Century Ago.

There are differences of soil and other conditions to be taken into account, when comparing methods of working, but most of our western farmers would be a little surprised if any one suggested they should try the methods thought most desirable a century ago. The source of our information, the Farmers' Magazine, was then the organ of the progressive party and East Lothian, one of the best farmed districts of Britain, which it continues still to be. On a clay soil the fallow was manured with farm yard dung, and in addition plowed five times, beginning in November. The plowing was repeated in May, June and July, after which the manure was laid on and plowed in in August. The summer plowings were all followed by thorough harrowings, mainly with a view to killing weeds. Wheat was sown in October and showed green before winter set in. Fourteen pecks per acre was sown and 8 bolls (48 bushels) reaped. Then barley was sown after three plowings; seed 1 boll, product 6 bolls. Peas sowed after barley, with one plowing, yielded 5 to 1, if dry; if wet, nothing but straw. This style of cropping was pretty severe and had to be abandoned in favor of a larger proportion of green crops. But on stiff land as many as six plowings were still given the fallow break before it was considered enough cleaned to ensure a first rate crop of wheat. If perennial weeds were present their roots were gathered by hand into a basket. In a barley crop annual weeds were often so abundant that the grain made a poor yield, but a remedy for this was found in sowing after a crop of turnips, which is still regarded as a first rate rotation. The volume of the Farmers' Magazine from which we glean these particulars shows the price of flour at Glasgow was 7½ cents a pound and wheat at \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel, as the result of an unfavorable harvest.

Weed Seeds in the Horses' Feed.

Things may not be just as bad this year, but as a rule every horse on a Manitoba farm eats a bushel or two of foul seeds among his regular grain feed. There are few or no farmers so "fussy" as to put their horse feed through the fanners to clean it. But once eaten very few of those small seeds are broken up and digested, they pass undigested through every animal that eats them unless they are previously cooked, and in this way the cleanest new land gets its share of foul seeds by means of the droppings from cattle and horses, while the owner is all the time at a loss to know where all the weeds come from. All seeds should be at once destroyed. All grain intended for feed, no matter what kind of stock, should be run through the fanners and all foul seeds taken out. The grain can then be fed without any fear of the animal's droppings scattering foul seeds over the farm. Besides when cleaned the weed seeds can be all collected together and either fed or treated in such a way as to destroy their germinating powers. This is a point farmers will do well to consider.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Early Ideas on Plant Breeding.

"There is nothing new under the sun." So said the ancient Hebrew sage, and an old volume of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture for March, 1832, furnishes one more example. In that volume a Mr. Gorrie writes a couple of pages "On the means of obtaining new varieties of agricultural seeds by impregnation." Of course, it has always been known that such kindred varieties as the cabbage and turnip will, if grown near each other, get pollinated by bees and other agents and thereby produce an endless variety of mongrels. But the cerealia, or small grains as they are called in this country, are self-fertilizing and may be sown together for years without producing a single hybrid. Mr. Gorrie shows how they can be bred, and writes as follows:—

"Much has been done by agriculturists toward improving the breeds of live stock, and the labor has been amply repaid by the result. The *ne plus ultra* of science is yet a long way off, but a taste for investigation has been excited and much valuable knowledge diffused among farmers. It must, however, be admitted that little has hitherto been done toward improving the varieties of grain under cultivation. The successes of the horticulturist in this department have already been great and ought to stimulate his brother cultivators of the soil to work in the same direction.

"The horticulturist in early life made acquainted with the Linnaean sexual system, the key to the system of "crossing." In the genus Brassica the flowers are open and exposed in all their parts to the action of light winds and the contact of insects, by which impregnation is frequently performed; hence the varieties produced in that tribe are numerous, and some of the new varieties so produced in that tribe are numerous, and some of these varieties, such as 'Dale's Hybrid' turnip, show that nature has much in store to reward the skill and enterprise of the cultivator.

"Wheat, oats and barley have their organs of fructification differently situated. The female part is concealed and shielded from the action of bees and winds by the enveloping glume, and therefore different varieties may be raised in the same field without change through sexual contamination. The anthers, or male part of wheat and other cerealia, seldom escape from their casement till after the ear has been four or five days developed, according to the state of the atmosphere. This process takes place when the air within the glume is suddenly expanded by sunshine succeeding a cloudy or misty atmosphere. The same cause produces the same effect on the envelope of the pollen, and the fecundating pollen is partially discharged before the anthers explode from their confinement. It is true that much pollen is shed outside the glume, but Nature is profuse in all the work she does for the preservation of the species, and the pollen which falls from the dangling anthers, besides fulfilling the processes requisite for the perpetuation of vegetable life may be intended by the beneficent Author of Nature to feed myriads of insects, which, however minute, are still the objects of his care and may be of more use than we can now see. It may be by some considered an insult to farmers of the present day to inform them that the yellow anthers are the male parts of the flower. Taking for granted then that this fact is generally known the mode of crossing to improve the varieties of grain is obvious. The first day that wheat, barley or oats comes in the ear let the farmer select a few heads as breeders, and with the forefinger of his left hand pressing gently on the point of the chaffy cover, let him force it open, and with a pair of small pointed scissors in the right hand, let him cut out the three yellow anthers, not yet opened, and let the

RIFLES AND GUNS.



Of all Grades and Calibres

For Large Game, Chickens, Ducks AND GEESE.

We have the goods to suit all tastes and purses. Our catalogue gives full descriptions. Get it.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Increase in
Business during
1899 over
\$1,800,000.00

ALEX. NAISMITH, President, CHAS. D. KERR, Treasurer, A. F. KEMPTON, Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N. W. T.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

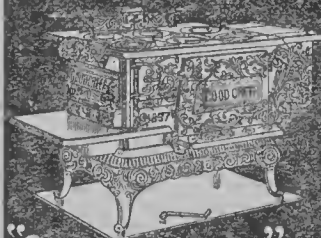
Insurance against Windstorms costs 50c. extra per each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.

N.B.—To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hail, nor is it in any way connected with any Hail Insurance Company.

"Good Cheer" Stoves and Ranges.



"Good Cheer"
RANGE
WITH LARGE STEEL OVEN

evenly heated,
perfectly ventilated,
extra large
Steel Plate Ovens
bake and roast
admirably
and save fuel!
Fully guaranteed.

SOLD
BY
LEAD-
ING
DEAL-
ERS
EVERY
WHERE

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO.
WOODSTOCK, ONT. LIMITED.

REPRESENTED IN WINNIPEG BY JAS. H. ASHDOWN.

FREE!



We give this splendid Air Rifle for selling only 24 doz. Glass Pens at 10 cts. each. These wonderful Pens are made entirely of glass, with colored holder and fluted nib. They are light as a feather and never wear out. They sell themselves. Write and we will send them, return money, and we send prepaid this all steel Air Rifle, which is of the best make and model. It has Globe Sights, Pistol Grip and Walnut Stock. Shoots B.B. shot, darts or slugs with great force and accuracy. For bird shooting or target practice it is unequalled. Each rifle is carefully tested before leaving the factory. Write to-day, Toledo Pen Co., Inc. nwf. Ontario.

chaff spring back to protect the stigma and embryo grain. After four days let him return to the same heads, with the male flowers or parts of the flowers, of the variety with which he means to cross, open up the glumes as formerly, and dust the stigma gently with the pollen. One head of wheat, barley or oats treated in this manner and the grains carefully sown, may produce several new and perhaps superior varieties. Peas and beans by similar processes may be made produce similar results."

Mr. Gorrie has in this paper evidently got hold of the very same idea that so much is made of by our modern seed breeders. But unfortunately he was half a century ahead of his time, and most likely not one of our workers in the same field is aware that he ever existed. Only the other day Professor McAlpine, botanist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, declared that "the discovery of how to cross cereals and grasses was one of the greatest scientific discoveries of the century." And it is more than likely that this great Scottish botanist does not know to-day that one of his own countrymen had a correct hold of the very same idea long before he was born.

Plant Roots.

There are many valuable side lights now being thrown on the problems of cultivation. Why rotation is preferable to constant adhesion to one continuous course year after year is one of them. At Fargo experiment station can be seen one interesting object lesson. The soil of that station is a deep black, rather tough clay, well adapted for bringing out the way in which various crops find feed and water. The thing is managed in this way: A plant of corn or Brome grass is selected in the middle of an ordinary stand of the same crop. For one plant a square block of earth a foot square is marked off, and carefully dug round to a depth of 2 to 5 feet, generally 4 feet. Four posts, each 2 inches square, are used as a frame-work on which poultry netting is fixed and slid down over this square of earth, fitting closely. A coating of plaster of Paris is spread on the top of the block to hold all the shoots in position. Then skewers are pushed through the mass in such a way that the whole of the roots inside that network casing are retained in their original position. A jet of water is then used to loosen the earth and run it out in a liquid state. This alone may take a day to do it well, but at the finish the naked roots are all there just as they stood in the ground. Plants are so treated at different stages of their growth, the main difficulty being that some are so tender that they cannot be saved. Wheat, flax, corn, potatoes and grasses are less difficult to save than some vegetables, but a good idea can be got of the root formation in every case.

If there are rows to be investigated a block a foot thick is cut out in this way across the space taking in a plant on each row, with the roots that cross the space between the rows. Samples of this work are kept in the museum of the college, but at present some of the finest are at the Paris exhibition. This collection as it stands is a most valuable object lesson to the botanist and practical farmer.

Take wheat or Brome. The roots strike straight down, and as they multiply round out just as the branches of an upright growing bush would do. If the under water does not check the roots they will go 5 feet in such soil in one season, and are very abundant. Brome a year old may be 3 feet above ground and 4 to 5 feet below. The second year there are more roots, and the growth above rather less. The third year the above ground growth is less than 18 inches perhaps, and much less of it. The first foot below the surface is now a dense

SCROFULA

is indicated by little kernels in the neck. Sometimes they swell, become painful, soften, and end in a scar. Watch carefully, and just as soon as the kernels appear give

Scott's Emulsion

The swellings will grow less and less until they disappear entirely. Continue the Emulsion until the child has good solid flesh and a healthy color.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists,
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

mass of roots, out of which it is very difficult to wash the mould, and the root mass is much greater than the growth above. This diminishing growth of crop and excess of roots plainly indicates that little further profit can be got by allowing it to stand any longer. The roots, too, are more hard and stringy.

If that land is now broken in June, and backset in say August, those roots will be pretty well rotted and the process of nitrification so far advanced before it is checked by the cold of winter, that a crop of wheat sown there next spring will start early, grow fast and strong in fibre, and produce from a medium growth of straw the best yield of the best grade that the soil and season will admit of. As seed the grain so grown will be much more valuable than if the same land had been treated with any kind of manure, barnyard or chemical.

Corn starts by rooting downward, as also do potatoes, but more roots are soon thrown out into the space between the rows so as to meet the rival roots from the opposite rows in say 40 days. These last roots are a few inches from the surface in well-worked land, but others spring out closer to the surface. The more shallow our surface cultivation, the less likely are these tender roots to be injured, and therefore the later cultivation of either should be very shallow indeed. For this and other reasons flat cultivation is most suitable for potatoes. Beets will stand deep cultivation and be better for it.

What is all this wonderful development of root formation meant to serve? Mainly to draw from below the vast quantity of water indispensable to the vigorous growth of every plant. Much of its food comes from the air, but all that it takes from the ground is liquid. It may take the elements of nutrition from the depths to which those roots penetrate, but from what we know otherwise it is most likely that the main source of sustenance is the few inches of soil on the surface into which air and warmth penetrate.

Another point may be referred to. The succeeding crops after those Brome roots have been relieved from their service to the plant they grew on, will use them for food as far as possible, and their tracks will be available as passages for air and water, both so essential to healthy plant life. The soil unstirred will produce a limited yield from year to year, but its best powers are evidently developed by rotations in which one variety can feed on the decaying remains of its predecessor.

Theories About Food.

Also a few Facts on the Same Subject.

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarianism and many other fads along the same line.

Restaurants may be found in the larger cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food crank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and mutton must have been grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and is assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. Julius Remmonson on this subject says: "Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and diastase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its proper digestion by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin, diastase, fruit acids and salts, which actually perform the work of digestion. Cheap cathartic medicines, masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for indigestion, as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles.

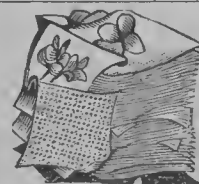
All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50c. for full treatment.

A little booklet on cause and cure of stomach trouble mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

WANTED. RELIABLE MEN

in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT



SILK We've purchased the entire output of pieces from the leading Silk Houses of Europe, and are mailing them in packages each containing a choice assortment of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. Mailed for 15c. silver, 2 for 25c. Johnston & Co. Box 311, Toronto, Canada

Agricultural Education.

A reader of The Farmer feels a little bewildered by our remarks in a recent issue about the education of the farmer. He says: "As to the need of education I must agree with the writer, but how to accomplish this stupendous and intensely necessary work I am bound to differ immensely. Unmistakeably the whole tendency among our would-be farmer educationalists in general, is to crowd our brains with theories and what is called agricultural knowledge, which often is more or less spurious, until the average farmer is bewildered as to what to follow and what not to follow."

Perhaps our critic may be able to catch on to our meaning by reading the following article that some time ago appeared in Hoard's Dairyman. The Scotchman referred to is an example of an intelligent and well educated man, who had perhaps never set foot in an agricultural college, but used his thinking faculties as he went along. The other man is an equally choice example of the man, who works hard for a lifetime to little profit because he "don't know enough to learn anything from books." That phrase hits the nail square on the head.

The article is as follows:—

"Not long since a business man, who owns a farm, was relating to us his troubles. He was considerably dissatisfied with the way the farm was being managed. It was a dairy farm, and he had provided a good herd of grade Ayrshire cows. For several years the farm had been managed on shares by a young Scotchman, who had been well educated in Scotland, and what is more, well trained in an intelligent understanding of dairy principles, from the breeding of a good cow, down through all the steps to the feeding of the skim milk to the calves. In speaking of him, the gentleman said:

"He was a jewel. It was such a comfort for me to ride out to that farm. Everything was in shipshape. When he first took the farm, he persuaded me to buy a registered Ayrshire bull, and, at the end of the ten years he occupied the farm, he turned out a splendid herd of high grade cows, producing nearly three times the milk, per cow, than the original herd did. Everything he did showed the reading, well trained, well posted farmer. Although prices of farm produce kept falling, somehow, he made the old farm earn more each year. It was a revelation to me. I was as proud of him and what he was doing on the farm as could be. He made money for himself and me too, and kept the farm up in fertility—and the herd of cows improving in capacity. He was a regular farming genius. One day he came to me and said he had concluded to go to Iowa, and buy a farm for himself. I tried every way to induce him to stay. It was such a comfort to do business with him, and have him manage my farm. I made him several tempting offers, but Scotchmanlike, his mind was made up, and so I lost a jewel of a tenant.

"The tenant I have here now is an honest man, a hard worker, and all that. But the herd of cows and the farm is running down in his hands. He can see that things are not in such shipshape, working trim as when he came. But the greatest change is in the cows. I have been almost frantic about it, and have talked to him a great deal, but it is no use. I find the man is woefully ignorant of just what that Scotchman was well posted in. On the Scotchman's table you would find the best dairy papers published in the old country or this. He kept his mind bright and well up in the business. This man is right the other way. He says he can't feed cows or manage

cows by what folks say in Hoard's Dairyman, or any other paper. I saw that it was the man's ignorance that stood in the way, and so one day I said to him: 'So you mean to say, that you do not know enough to learn anything from what you read?' Of course, he flew mad in a minute. Now, there is the situation. Under the management of a man who believed that a farmer ought to be an intelligent reading man, my farm and my cows improved every day. Under the management of this man everything is going down. He has been on the farm three years, and the cows have fallen off over 1,500 pounds each, on the average, in milk. What is the reason for it except a lack of intelligence? I can't see anything else. It is bad enough to have prices go down on you, but it is worse when your cows fail also. This man can't see. That is all that ails him; and what is worse, he won't let in a ray of light on his mind. He works more hours than the Scotchman, and thinks he is going to make it all up by hard, blind work. I would give anything most to get hold of another man like the Scotchman.'"

LORD, FORBID!

In the dusk of a summer evening
I rocked my child to rest;
Then sat and mused, with my darling
Still folded to my breast.

His ringlets swept my shoulder,
His breath was on my cheek,
And I kissed his dimpled fingers,
With a love I could not speak.

A form came through the gateway,
And up the garden walk—
And my neighbor sat down as often
To have an evening talk.

She saw me caress my baby
With almost reverent touch,
And she shook her grey bead gravely:
"You love that boy too much!"

"That cannot be," I answered,
"While I love our Father more;
He smiles on a mother's rapture
O'er the baby that she bore."

For a while we both sat silent,
In the twilight's deeper grey;
Then she said, "I believe that baby
Grows lovelier every day."

"And I suppose that the reason
I feel so drawn to him,
Is because he reminds me strangely
Of my own little baby, Jim."

My heart stood still a moment
With a horror I dared not show,
While the trembling voice beside me
Went on, in accents low:

"Just the same high, white forehead,
And rings of shining hair,
And smiles of artless mischief
I have seen my Jamie wear."

"And I've sometimes thought—well, Mary,
The feeling perhaps you guess—
That my trouble would now be lighter
Had I loved my baby less."

My neighbor rose abruptly,
And left me in the gloom,
But the sob of a broken spirit
Was echoing in the room.

And when the lamp was lighted,
I knelt by my baby's bed;
And wept o'er the noble forehead
And the ringlet-crowned head;

For I thought of the bloated visage,
And the matted hair of him
Whom all the village children
Knew only as "Drunken Jim."

And my heart cried out, "O Father,
Spare me that bitter cup!
And destroy the liquor traffic
Before my boy grows up."
—Temperance Cause.

Every guest should be made to feel that his or her presence has added to the pleasure of the entertainment, and conferred a personal gratification upon the hosts.

A Daily Nuisance.

A Simple Remedy which will Interest Catarrh Sufferers.

In its earlier stages catarrh is more of a nuisance than a menace to the general health, but sooner or later, the disease extends to the throat, bronchial tubes and even to the stomach and intestines.

Catarrh is essentially a disease of the mucous membrane, the local symptoms being a profuse discharge of mucous, stoppage of the nostrils, irritation in throat, causing coughing, sneezing, gagging and frequent clearings of the throat and head.

The usual treatment by local douches, snuffs, salves, etc., often gives temporary relief, but anything like a cure can only be obtained by a treatment which removes the catarrhal taint from the blood and the disappearance of the inflammation from the mucous surfaces.

A new remedy which meets these requirements and which so far has been remarkably successful in curing catarrh is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets act upon the blood and mucous membranes only. They can hardly be called a secret patent medicine as they are composed of such valuable remedies as Sanguinaria, Hydrastin, Eucalyptol and similar cleansing antiseptics, which cure by eliminating from the blood and mucous surfaces the catarrhal poison.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges taken internally, allowing them to dissolve slowly in the mouth, in this way they reach the throat, fauces and the entire alimentary canal.

If desired, they may also be dissolved in water and used as a douche, in addition to the internal use, but it is not at all necessary to use a douche; a few of them dissolved in the mouth daily will be sufficient. However, when there is much stoppage of the nose, a douche made from these tablets will give immediate relief, but the regular daily use internally of these tablets will cure the whole catarrhal trouble without resorting to the inconvenience of a douche.

Dr. Bement states "that the internal treatment for catarrh is rapidly taking the place of the old plan of douching, and local application, and further says that probably the best and certainly the safest remedy at present on the market is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as no secret is made of their composition, and all the really efficient remedies for catarrh are contained in this tablet."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at fifty cents for full sized packages. Ask your druggist, and if he is honest he will tell you there is no safer, more palatable, more efficient and convenient remedy on the market.

No Hot Boxes

Metal that runs machines cool, easy and with light oiling. Can make your own boxes by a wood fire. The life of a machine depends on its boxes—poor boxes and a poor machine, good metal and a good machine. Order from your hardware dealer.

— SPOONER'S —

BOX METAL
COPPERINE

Shown at Winnipeg Fair every year.

FREE FOR ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS

PARTIAL LIST OF PAPER COVER BOOKS

See other wrappers for balance. A full list mailed FREE on application.

Full size of 7½ x 5 inches. Printed in large type on good paper and bound in attractive covers. Any Book on this page mailed free for

25 ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS.

Addie's Husband or Through
Clouds to Sunshine.
Jessie.

Leonie; or The Sweet Street
Singer of New York.

Mrs. Alexander
The Admiral's Ward.
Look Before You Leap.
Maid, Wife, or Widow?
What Gold Cannot Buy.

T. S. Arthur
Ten Nights in a Bar Room.
Adventures by Land and Sea
Perils by Land and Sea

Sir Sam'l Baker
Eight Years Wanderings in
Ceylon
Cast Up by the Sea

W. Besant & J. Rice
All Sorts and Conditions of
Men
In Luck at Last

Wm. Black
Shandon Bells
Sunrise; a story of these
times
A Princess of Thule
MacLeod of Dare
A Daughter of Heth
The Penance of John Logan
Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart
Donald Ross of Heimra

Miss Braddon
Lady Audley's Secret
The Doctor's Wife
Cut by the Country, or Grace
Darnel

C. M. Braeme
Dora Thorne
A Broken Wedding Ring
Madolin's Lover
Redeemed by Love
Thorns and Orange Blossoms
Lady Muriel's Secret
Prince Charlie's Daughter
Sunshine and Roses
A Rose in Thorns
Beyond Pardon
The Earl's Atonement
Evelyn's Folly
A Coquette's Conquest
For Another's Sin
Set in Diamonds
The Actor's Ward
A Haunted Life
The Duke's Secret
Lord Lisle's Daughter
On Her Wedding Morn
Wedded and Parted
Lady Hutton's Ward
Wife in Name Only
At War with Herself

R. M. Ballantyne
Red Eric
Erling the Bold

R. D. Blackmore
Lorna Doone
Cripps the Carrier
Clara Vaughan

Capt. F. Burnaby
A Ride to Khiva
On Horseback through Asia
Minor

Hall Caine
The Shadow of a Crime
The Deemster
The Bondman
A Son of Hagar
She's All the World to Me

Rosa N. Carey
Not Like Other Girls
Barbara Heathcote's Trial
For Lilies
Queenie's Whim
Wooded and Married
Nellie's Memories
Wee Wife
Esther; a Story for Girls
Only the Governess
Lover or Friend?
Our Bessie

Lewis Carroll
Alice's Adventures in Won-
derland. Illustrated
Through the Looking Glass,
and what Alice Found
there. Illustrated

Wilkie Collins
Woman in White
A Rogue's Life

J. Fenimore Cooper
Last of the Mohicans
The Spy
The Pathfinder
The Prairie
The Pioneers
The Deerslayer

Marie Corelli
Thelma
Romance of Two Worlds
The Song of Miriam
Vendetta

Charles Dickens
Old Curiosity Shop
Pickwick Papers
Nicholas Nickleby
Oliver Twist
Little Dorrit
Bleak House
Our Mutual Friend
A Child's history of England
Cricket on the Hearth

R. D'Ennery
The Two Orphans

A. Conan Doyle
White Company
Sign of the Four

The "Duchess"
Molly Bawn
Phyllis
Monica, and a Rose Distill'd
Doris
Mildred Trevanion
Dick's Sweetheart
A Life's Remorse
A Born Coquette
A Little Irish Girl
The Duchess

George Eliot
Mill on the Floss
Adam Bede

Jessie Fothergill
Lasses of Leverhouse
The First Violin

Chas Garvice
Leslie's Loyalty
Elaine

James Grant
The Royal Highlanders; or
The Black Watch in Egypt
The Secret Dispatch

Maxwell Grey
Silence of Dean Maitland
Reproach of Annesley
In the Heart of the Storm

Mary Cecil Hay
Old Middleton's Money
The Arundel Motto
Nora's Love Test
Lester's Secret
Victor and Vanquished
Back to the Old Home

H. Rider Haggard
Jess; a story of South Africa
King Solomon's Mines

Nath. Hawthorne
The Scarlet Letter
House of Seven Gables
A Wonder Book for Boys and
Girls

Mary J. Holmes
The English Orphans
Homestead on the Hillside
Tempest and Sunshine
Lena Rivers

Thos. Hughes
Tom Brown's School Days
Tom Brown at Oxford

Victor Hugo
Les Miserables, Part 1
" Part 2
" Part 3

Jerome K. Jerome
Idle Thoughts of an Idle
Fellow
Three Men in a Boat

Chas Kingsley
The Water Babies
Hypatia

W. H. G. Kingston
A Tale of Shore and Ocean
Peter the Whaler
Will Weatherhelm
Midshipman, Marmaduke
Merry
Round the World
Mark Seaworth
Young Foresters
Salt Water

Rudyard Kipling
Wee Willie Winkie
The Light that Failed
Mine Own People

Chas. Lever
Harry Lorrequer
Chas. O'Malley
Tom Burke of "Ours"
Jack Hinton, the Guardsman

Samuel Lover
Handy Andy
Rory O'More
The Happy Man and the
Hall Porter

Edna Lyall
In the Golden Days
Knight Errant
Donovan
We Two (seq. to Donovan)
Won by waiting
A Hardy Norseman
Autobiography of a Slander
Derrick Vaughan, Novelist

Sir Bulwer-Lytton
Last Days of Pompeii
Ernest Maltravers
Last of the Barons
Eugene Aram
Alice (seq. to Maltravers)
Harold

Miss Mulock
John Halifax, Gentleman
Mistress and Maid
Young Mrs. Jardine

E. Marlitt
Lady with the Rubies
Old Mam'selle's Secret

Chas. Reade
Very Hard Cash
Put Yourself in His Place
Foul Play
It is Never too Late to Mend
A Terrible Temptation
A Single Heart and Double
Face
Love and Money

"Old Sleuth"
West Shore Mystery
King of Detectives
Great Indian Scout Detective



HYMN OF THANKSGIVING.

We thank thee, O Father, for all that is bright—
The gleam of the day and the stars of the night,
The flowers of our youth and fruits of our prime
And blessings e'er marching the pathway of time

We thank thee, O Father, for all that is drear:
The sob of the tempest—the flow of the tear;
For never in blindness and never in vain
Thy mercy permitted a sorrow or pain.

We thank thee, O Father, for song and for feast—
The harvest that glowed and the wealth that increased;
For never a blessing encompassed thy child
But thou, in thy mercy, looked downward and smiled

We thank thee, O Father of all, for the power
Of aiding each other in life's darkest hour,
The generous heart and the bountiful hand
And all the soul-help that souls understand.

We thank thee, O Father, for days yet to be—
For hopes that our future will call us to thee;
That all our eternity may form through thy love
One Thanksgiving Day in the mansions above.

—Will Carleton.

A Suburban Cow.

Barrington went home to Poplarhurst one evening and found Mrs. Barrington wearing a very pleased expression. She explained that it was because the Penlocks were going to buy a cow. Barrington said that he didn't see any particular cause for enthusiasm if they were. He added: "What in thunder do they want with a cow, anyway?"

"Why, you would naturally suppose that they want one to bark at the tramps," said Mrs. Barrington, with fine scorn. "But they don't. Mrs. Penlock called this afternoon to tell me about it, and she says they expect it to give milk and cream."

"And butter and cheese," sneered Barrington. "Couldn't Penlock have got one that would have yielded fresh eggs and early vegetables? He'll be in luck if he gets one that will give a little plain milk." Mrs. Barrington rose in silent disdain and went to look after the dinner. When the meal was concluded her husband felt a little better, and returned to the subject of the cow with an appearance of interest.

"I don't know that it's such a bad idea, after all," he said. "I was thinking only the other day that I'd like to taste some real milky milk again, and that a cow wouldn't be very much expense. There's good grazing on the vacant lots, and all a man would have to do would be to take her out and tie her to a lamp post with a good long rope and lead her up to the hydrant twice a day. I wonder what Penlock had to pay for his. I've a good notion to walk over this evening and see him about it."

"Mrs. Penlock said that they couldn't use all of the milk themselves and they

WESTERN CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Market St. (Opp. City Hall),
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We have removed to above premises, and have larger quarters and every convenience.

We can save you TIME, MONEY and EFFORT in securing a Business Education.

Write for Catalogue.

W. A. SIPPRELL, B.A.
PRINCIPAL.

The Latest, The Newest The Best.

GOLD STANDARD



INDIA-CEYLON-PACKAGE TEAS

½ & 1 lb Lead Packets – 3 & 5 lb Tins.

CODVILLE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS WINNIPEG.

Used in
Her Majesty's
Navy.

NOVO

Also by
White Star, Cunard
P. & O. and
Orient SS. lines.

A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE "NOVO."

WHAT IT WILL DO.

It will clean and polish paint work and not kill the gloss on the paint.
It will clean carpets without taking them up.
It will clean linoleums like new.
It will clean bicycle chains and rims.
It will clean and remove paint, oil and grease stains from woolen and cotton clothing. Also cleans coat collars and hats.

Sample Free.

Full directions] PRICE 10c., 20c., BLOCK. [ou each block.

R. H. LAVERS & CO., Ltd. Atlas Works, East Float, BIRKENHEAD, Liverpool, Eng.

Music

A Branch of CANADA'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE
WHALEY, ROYCE & CO.

Now Established in the City of Winnipeg.

Your wants supplied daily from the largest and most complete stock of
Music and Musical Instruments west of Toronto, comprising

The Popular "Whaley-Royce Pianos," Doherty Organs, Regina Music Boxes,
Graphophones, Violins, Guitars, Mandolines, Banjos,
Accordeons, Concertinas, Autoharps, Harmonicas, Band Instruments, &c.

Strings and Fittings for All Instruments.

SHEET MUSIC, the most popular and up-to-date. Music Books.

Instruction Books for All Instruments.

MUSIC TEACHERS' SUPPLIES OUR SPECIALTY.

Write us for our Catalogues—the largest and most complete in the music trade.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO. 192 Bannatyne St., WINNIPEG.
Head Office: TORONTO, ONT.

HEALTH—STRENGTH—PURITY

ALL COMBINED IN

Ogilvie's Flour

USE NO OTHER

Fine Stock Printing

IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE.

CUTS OF ALL BREEDS.

Write for Prices.

Address—The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man



When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

would supply us," said Mrs. Barrington. "That was what I was going to tell you if you hadn't snapped me up so short. Yes, you did, too. She said that she could send one of the children over with it morning and evening just as well as not."

"It's too far, and then we couldn't depend on them. One cow's milk wouldn't be any too much for them. I don't know but I'll think seriously of getting one for ourselves."

Mrs. Barrington clapped her hands joyfully and said that was what she had always wanted, and strawberries so plentiful, too. "But I never thought for a moment that I could ever coax you to get one," she continued. "Don't you think it will bother you too much to tend her?"

"Oh, pshaw, no!" replied her husband. "It will take about ten minutes in the morning and evening, and I'd rather enjoy it. There isn't anything greater than to get up early on a bright summer morning when the dew is on the grass and everything smells good, and then sit down and spurt milk into a ringing tin pail, until the creamy foam runs over the rim. A glass of warm milk before breakfast would make a new man of me."

"I'll take mine off the ice," remarked the lady. "But I didn't know that you had ever milked."

"I haven't, exactly, but I've often seen it done. Another thing, we would probably have enough milk to feed a few chickens. I should think you would like to keep chickens."

"I'm too nervous myself," said Mrs. Barrington. "I couldn't stand it to have a lot of hysterical hens around."

"Well, the chickens aren't indispensable," said Barrington. "We'll let them go. I'll go over and see Penlock this evening."

The result of the interview with Penlock was that Barrington decided to buy a cow. Penlock said that he would go over with him to the farmer, who lived on the other side of the sub-division, and helped to select one, which he did the next morning, and Barrington that day visited a department store and made an extensive purchase of milk pans and pails, to be sent out to Poplarhurst. Penlock had already bought a patent churn, but Barrington said that he would wait and see how much of the by-product he was going to get before he invested any unnecessary capital. Penlock looked in the office in the course of the day and Barrington reproved him severely for his precipitate course in the matter of the churn. Penlock said, in defense, that he wasn't raising his cow for beef. "Nevertheless, I think that you are right in being conservative," he added, "for your cow has a haggard look about the hipbones, and she chews her cud too languidly to suit me. I wouldn't be surprised if she went dry inside of a month."

"Not with the facilities for irrigation that I possess," said Barrington. "But when it comes to dimpled flanks I should be inclined to award the blue ribbon to your exhibit. When you weren't looking I saw the boy drawing a stick along her ribs as he passed her this morning. They rattled like a picket fence. If I had taken your advice I'd have drawn a darling."

She was a mulley cow, with large irregular terra cotta blotches on a white background. Her hipbones were, as Penlock had insinuated, somewhat prominent, but not so very much so for a cow. With her was a lanky, khobby-kneed calf, which, on Barrington's approach, wobbled unsteadily to its feet, and then raced off for a couple of blocks down the street and began to bawl plaintively, with its knobby legs stretched out stiffly fore and aft at an angle of 45 degrees. When the calf was reassured and the cow calmed the Barrington family went out and hung over the fence and admired her, while Barrington

himself made friendly overtures with a wash-basin full of bran.

"I told the milkman that he needn't call again," said Mrs. Barrington. "He took it very well, though, when I told him that we had got a cow. He just kind of laughed."

"Kind of laughed, did he?" said Barrington. "He must be a cheerful kind of cuss."

"You're going to milk, aren't you?" asked Mrs. Barrington. "I've got strawberries for dinner, and I thought we might have some of our own cream on them."

Barrington laughed boisterously. "You won't get any cream to-night," he said. "The milk has got to have time to settle before you get cream. I'd have thought you'd have known that much. I suppose I might as well milk, though." He went into the house and put on some old clothes and sallied forth again with a 10-pound lard pail, followed by the family. The people in the house opposite came down to the garden gate and disposed themselves to watch the operation comfortably. Barrington said "So-o-o, boss," and advanced his hand cautiously, and the cow snorted and swung herself around and came in violent contact with the fence. Mrs. Barrington screamed and the cow swung back again, and Barrington, stepping back to avoid her, stumbled and fell, to the intense gratification of the 14-year-old girl from the house opposite and the groceryman, who had stopped his wagon to look on.

"What did you want to do that for?" demanded Barrington, in a savage undertone. "I wish you'd go back to the house; you only excite her, all of you standing around. I don't see what those idiots are rubbering there for, either."

"Neighborly interest," said his wife, as he advanced again. This time the cow executed a regular waltz movement, frantically accompanied by the calf, and Barrington stood back and waited until she had subsided. The man at the house opposite shouted something.

"What does he say?" asked Barrington. "Go around on the other side of her, Mr. Barrington," called the groceryman. "You can't milk a cow on the near side—they won't stand for it."

Barrington muttered something about people attending to their own business, but he took the man's advice and the cow stood still. Barrington succeeded in drawing three or four thin, short streamers of milk. Then the supply seemed to give out, though he squeezed and tugged until his fingers and wrist ached. At last he gave up and stood contemplating the cow thoughtfully.

"There seems to be something wrong," he said at last. "Higgins said she ought to give two or three gallons at a milking. So-o-o, boss! What do you suppose is wrong now? Did you feed her, Margaret?"

"She's been eating all day," said Mrs. Barrington.

"Maybe her calf has been to her," suggested the groceryman.

"Why, of course," said Mrs. Barrington. "The calf has been with her all the time, but I didn't suppose that would make any difference."

Before the week was out Barrington was firmly convinced that keeping a cow had its disadvantages. The first thing he did was to separate the cow from her offspring, and the two of them mourned throughout the balmy spring nights and refused to be comforted. The people in the house opposite made themselves extremely unpleasant about it, too, and went so far as to make a complaint to the village board. When Barrington milked he was obliged to divide with the calf, otherwise the cow obstinately refused to impart. The calf was lacking in decent self-restraint, and took its nourishment with a

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

**Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair**

**Avoid Baking Powders containing
alum. They are injurious to health**

savage energy that provoked indiscriminate kicks from its dam, most of which Barrington or his milk pail received. Then the cow had a nervous habit of switching her tail and swiping Barrington in the face that detracted quite a little from the enjoyment of milking. Another annoying thing was that when he got comfortably balanced on his one-legged stool she would deliberately advance three paces to the front, generally kicking the pail over as she went. On four different occasions in one week the Barrington children cried in vain for milk and their father drank his coffee black. When Barrington met Penlock at the station or in the city he asked him what success he was having with his cow. Penlock said that his family were revelling in milk and cream and was making butter right along. Barrington said in a disappointed way that he was sorry, for he had hoped that Mrs. Penlock might have been able to use some of his superfluous milk. He said he hated to throw it away. The picketing of Barrington's cow was another source of grief. The perverse animal would persist in walking around the lamp post that she was tied to until she wound herself tightly up to the iron. She had to circle around in the dusty road to do it, but she seemed perfectly willing to go to that trouble. The family had to take it in turns to go out and chase her back around the post until she was unwound, and it was tedious work. Sometimes she varied this by tying herself up in the rope in hard knots, like a spiritualistie medium, and then lying down and gasping for breath until somebody came out and extracted her with a butcher knife. Finally she got at a sack of oats and foundered herself, and Barrington was so happy about it that he whistled around the office until they threw waste-paper baskets at him. He sold the orphaned calf to the local butcher for enough to pay for the burial of the mother, and after that he slept mornings. He found out later on that Penlock had sent back his cow after a week's trial together with the patent churn.

In nothing else as in the words we habitually use in the common talk of daily life do we show so plainly our degree of refinement, our culture or the lack of it, and the plane on which our thoughts move. It is therefore worth our while, do you not see, to take some pains with our conversation, not in such a way as to make us seem stiff and pedantic, but to recognize the fact that here, as in other departments of life and learning, it is training that tells in results. —September Ladies' Home Journal.

A King of the Plains.

I met him in the smoking-room of the sleeping car. His build, a straight, lean, clean and beautiful six feet two of it, attracted me. When he unconsciously unbuttoned his vest from top to bottom and shrugged his muscles I knew that he was a cattleman.

"Yes, sir, I sure did see a big fire once," he was saying. "It was that dry fall of '88; the grass all through the Nation was very tall and thick, and I had plowed and burned fire-guards and thought that I was ready for fire. There was a strong wind blowing. What do you think a fool from Vermont did but to set that grass on fire just to see it burn! He said afterwards that he had always wanted to see a prairie fire. He sure saw one. When it roared about him and raced away across the country he put whip to his horse and started for Vinita. We tried to meet the fire with back-fires. The grass was so dry and the wind so strong that our own back-fires leaped across the fire-guards and away everything went. We went to the creek and tried to back-fire there and save what feed was on the other side. The trees were covered with dry leaves. The fire swept through the tree tops and away it went on the other side. It jumped across 20 feet of water. It sure cleaned us out. Five hundred tons of hay went, all our improvements. The grass was burned for 25 miles. I had enough feed to carry the cattle through the winter in nice shape, but then the hard winter set in—you remember what a hard winter that was? Well, half our cattle died. And the fool who set the fire? We followed him to Vinita and had him arrested and jailed, but we did not do anything with him. He was worth nothing, and though we could have sent him to the penitentiary what was the use? We might have hung him if we had caught him at the right time."

Our train reached Forth Worth late. Instinctively we drew together and walked out of the depot among the herd of clamoring hack-drivers and hotel runners. "I know a good place to stay, but it is quite a step, maybe we had better take the car," said he. "I prefer to walk," I replied. "Do you? Well, that's me. It would plumb kill me to lay around in the cars. I would feel better to ride a hard trotting broncho for ten miles."

We found our room unprepared for us and the weary little bell-boys had to run for water, for towels, for the key, and what not. "Look here, sonny, don't hurry that way," said he "we'll wait." And he added: "Mighty hard place to put a boy." When he retired he took from his grip a snowy white robe. "Don't these women make babies of us?" was his comment. He lay down and never stirred until morning, although I made noise enough to wake the dead trying to lock the door and fasten windows that communicated with a public hall. And when the morning sun shone in upon us he awoke like a young god, his brain clear and vigorous, his body fully refreshed, arrayed himself in clean linen and went out to the day's business. And that is one type, not uncommon, of the Western cattleman.—J. E. Wing, in Breeder's Gazette.

Care of Lamps.

On page 759 of our last issue we gave an excellent article on "Care of Lamps." Since that time there has come to our office more or less discussion on the matter, and we have learned that an excellent preparation to use in the boiling of burners, and in other cleaning processes, is the Royal Crown Washing Powder. We would recommend all our housekeeper friends to give it a trial.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Men's Furnishing DEPARTMENT.

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, suitable for Fall wear, 90c. per garment and upwards.

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR (Shirts double breast and back), \$1.50 per garment.

MEN'S WHITE MERINO UNDERWEAR, very soft finish, \$1.60 per garment.

MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HALF HOSE, guaranteed fast color, double heels, soles and toes, at 25c. 30c. 40c. 50c and 65c a pair. Also a very good line at 35c a pair, or 3 pairs \$1.

THE COLONIAL WHITE SHIRT, a perfect-fitting garment of unequalled value, price \$1.

All above prices are less 5 p.c. discount for cash.

NEW FALL FOOTWEAR for MEN.

All the Latest Styles in Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Black or Tau, French Enamelled Calf, French Patent Calf, Box Calf, Willow Calf, Velours Calf and Vici Kid.

All weights of soles, from the extra heavy Goodyear welt to the lightest hand turns.

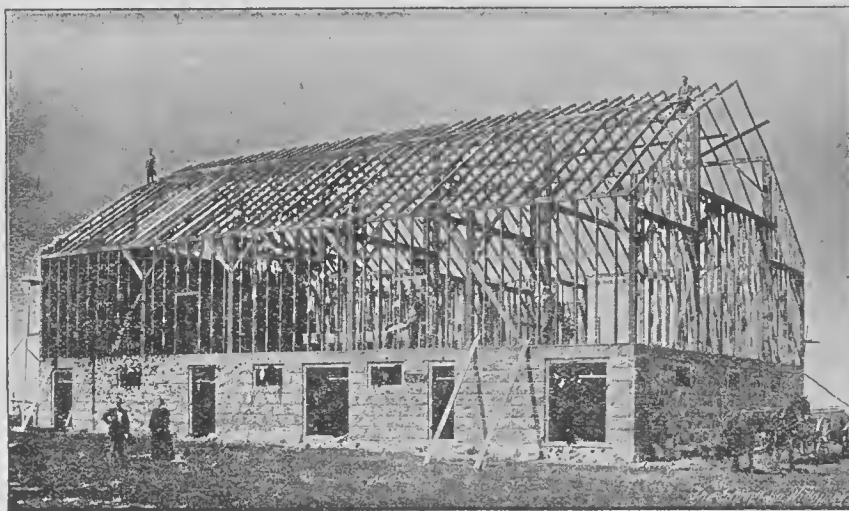
Mail Orders carefully filled.

HENRY MORGAN & Co., MONTREAL.

FINE MANITOBA BARN

THAT USED CEMENT FOR BASEMENT FLOORS, AND IT USED

BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT.



Basement Barn of J. A. Young, Cypress Hill, Manitoba. Size 54 x 85 feet. Basement Floors all built with Battle's Thorold Cement.

READ WHAT MR. YOUNG SAYS:

Cypress River, Man., May 7, 1900.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,
Manufacturers Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Having built a basement barn, 54 x 85 feet, last summer, I used 70 barrels of your Thorold Cement in connection with the flooring of basement. Horse-stable floors are 6 inches thick, cow-stables 4 inches, feed-room and passage-ways 2½ inches. I am glad to say the floors are giving complete satisfaction. I consider them far superior to plank, brick or stone. I may also add that your agent, James Stevenson, who helped us with the floors, is not afraid to put his hand to the work, and is the right man for the place. Yours truly, J. A. YOUNG.

Our representative, Mr. Marcus H. Ware, is now in Manitoba superintending the construction of Cement and Concrete barn walls, stable and cow floors, etc., made of Thorold Cement. Any communication addressed to Mr. Ware, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, or the Palace Hotel, Brandon, will receive prompt attention.

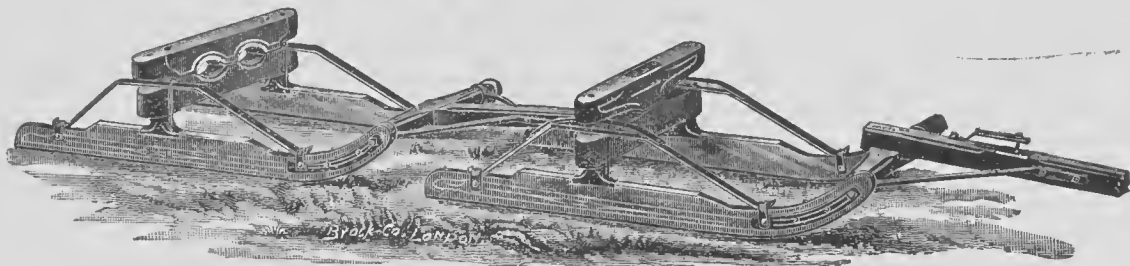
FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—

ESTATE OF **JOHN BATTLE** THOROLD, ONT.

When writing, mention The N.W. Farmer.

The Challenge Sleigh.

MADE BY
**The Stevens
Manufacturing Co.**



EXTRA HEAVY CAMEL-BACK RUNNERS with side plate from draw-rod to rave-clip.
OSCILLATING KNEE, making easy draught on rough or smooth roads.
TRUSSING RAVE, secured to runners by steel clips, relieving the strain and allowing free movement.
BEST SPRING STEEL SHOES.
IRON GUARDS, to prevent bolster from catching on pins or raves.

Made of the very best material by expert Canadian Mechanics.

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO., 124 Princess St., Winnipeg. **LONDON, ONT.**

The Book of Nature.

An Address to Children by Lady Ida Campbell.

There are three great books which God has given to us for our study, and the more thought and time we can give to them the happier and wiser we shall become—I mean the Book of Nature, the Bible, and the Book of Human Nature. It is about the first I wish to speak. Long before we have learned our letters, we are reading from the great Book of Nature. Do you remember, when you were very little, how wonderful the stars seemed to you, and the sun and moon? Well, there is no more beautiful sight than the sunset (I look forward to it every day) or the sunrise; or the moon shining on the water or flooding the landscape. Every night I look out, and am often rewarded by a lovely picture. Many people let all this beauty go by them; they never half enjoy it, and their lives are so much the poorer. And then the delight of the birds singing. What a pleasure it is to watch them build, and the spring flowers coming out—friends that never fail us, and visit us once a year. And all the happiness these give us is linked to a higher joy when we remember that our Father in Heaven has given it all directly to us; it is all from His hand, and far more beautiful and interesting than any amount of fine shops in London or elsewhere, though they are very pleasant to see now and then; but “the town is man’s work, and the country is God’s.”

Now, perhaps to some of you the thought may have occurred: “How did this come? Did God make it all at once, the grass, and the trees, and the flowers, etc.?” That is just what I am going to tell you about. Nothing comes to perfection all at once; the beginning of everything is imperfect. So

the first kind of vegetation was a sort of moss, like what we call lichen; you find it on the barks of trees; a pretty grey color; on stones, when it is often a greenish yellow; and then it changes character a little, and we find a beautiful moss, of a dark green velvety look, and a little leaf, if you pull it to pieces, like a fern, and some kinds have slender stems growing from them, with a tiny seed at the top of each. We used as children to call them pin-cushions. Then came ferns. Some of them bear seeds at the back, but none of these have any proper seeds that can be sown, like flower seeds. These grew to be immense. If you have ever been in large hot-houses in public gardens, and seen the palms and ferns, you will get an idea of the growth of vegetation in those early days. The air was very warm and damp, for the earth which had been a ball of fire, was gradually cooling, and ferns flourish especially in hot, moist air. The first trees were fir or cone-bearing. Every kind of fir belongs to this class, and the king of firs is the cedar. After lichen and mosses and ferns came grass, “the green herb.” Corn of every kind belongs to this order, and every plant that begins with a single blade. Onions are of this family, and many flowers; all lilies, their kinsfolk, crocuses, tulips, etc.

But I think I have told you enough in one letter. The great trees of long ago have formed our coal mines and heat; but it is interesting to think of it all, and try to picture the world of these days. I advise you to find as many specimens of moss and lichen as you can, and mark the difference between the many kinds of fir trees, and next time I hope to tell you of the following order of plants, and especially about flowering trees.

I will tell you a pretty German legend about the Crown Imperial lily, which will soon be appearing in our gardens. The

'TIS NATURAL

and WISE for young people from Manitoba and the North-West to spend a few months of the Winter season in Ontario. It affords an excellent opportunity to enjoy a short practical course of training in a good school. The

CENTRAL
Business College

TORONTO, is highly favored in this respect, and is worthy of the very liberal patronage it receives each year. With a dozen regular teachers first-class equipment and superior courses of study, it never fails to produce good results. Members admitted at any time. WRITE FOR CALENDAR.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Turner & Co's Music House

Our fall season's trade in music teachers' supplies has opened most promisingly. During October we shall add largely to our stock of classics. Our interests are yours.

Cor. Portage Ave. and Garry St., WINNIPEG.

FAMILY KNITTER.



Simplest, Cheapest, Best.

Price - - \$8.00

Write for particulars to
BOX 72, DUNDAS, ONT
AGENTS WANTED.

BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.

Lord one day went to walk in the Garden of Gethsemane, and all the flowers bent their heads before Him, except the Crown Lily, or Lily of the Field, which was so beautiful that our Lord singled it out for admiration: "Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Its bells were white and turned upward. As the Lord passed, all the flowers near whispered, "Bow, Lily," but she said, "No, I will worship the Lord upright," and when He looked at her she blushed with shame, and tears came to her eyes, so evermore she wears the blush, and if you look you will find in each petal the tears, like beautiful pearls.

A COWGIRL MAUD MULLER.

Maud Muller lit in her cowboy saddle
In the fin de siècle mode d'astraddle.

She gave a yeli and away she went,
In the style that the natives call hell-bent!

The broncho bucked in the usual way,
But Maud was there, and was there to stay!

He bucked the scales from his unshod feet,
But he couldn't hudge the gal from her seat!

She sat her saddie, nor did she pause
In chewing the gum in her fearless jaws!

That broncho bucked till its limbs were sore,
Then gathered courage and bucked once more.

Then hit the plain and ambled along,
While Maudie sang in a rag-time song.

The judge was out on his ranch one day,
Soliciting votes for the usual pay.

And he watched the gal with admiring eyes,
And helched up quite a number of sighs!

And he said to himself: "With her for wife
How we'd cake-walk adown the path of life!"

When Maud came back with the fat beef steer
She gone to hunt he obtained her ear.

And he filled it full of a plea that she
Was just the sort of a peach for he.

He told of a mansion in the town
With never a mortgage to hold it down.

He sang of the glitter of city life,
And the honor of being his honor's wife!

Of gowns cut down to the limit, just
As worn by ladies of unshrunk bust.

She gazed at the judge's huss, that ran
From his double chin to his short legs, an'

Remarked in quiet and modest way
That she reckoned he'd made a losing play.

She never could cook, she told him flat,
For a grub receptacle such as that!

She never could love a man whom she
Must go behind to hug him, see?

And he rode away with a heart as sore
As the liveliest holl Father Job e'er wore.

And he said with a really well built pout;
"This old hay window just knocks me out!"

"Of all sad words ever rent a hat
The saddest are these: 'I am dum-fat!'"
—Denver Post.

True Knowledge.

Knowledge of the Bible will refine, enlarge and elevate the vocabulary of any one, and the girl who studies her Bible daily and reads Shakespeare, Scott, Macaulay and Ruskin will be a better talker than she who limits her reading to the daily newspaper or the latest agreeable book. Dickens, Thackeray, William Black, Blackmore, Barrie, Crockett, Mrs. Oliphant and George Eliot are all helpful to those who would be good, bright, varied and entertaining talkers, because in all these authors you continually find wholesome thoughts expressed in forceful and strenuous English, and bit by bit you receive of the wealth these masters of English have so carefully bestowed upon their work.—Yadies' Home Journal.

Everyone wants the best value
for his money.
Buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon
Tea and you will certainly
get it.

LIFE'S MIRROR.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true!
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gifts will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet,
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet!

Give pity and sorrow to those who mourn;
You will gather, in flowers again,
The scattered seeds from your thought outborne,
Though the sowing seemed but vain.

For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what we are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

—Selected.

Ravages of Consumption

White Plague on the Increase.

A Cure Now Within the Reach
of Every Sufferer.

DR. SLOCUM the famous scientist, whose lectures and demonstrations in New York and London this season have astounded medical circles, has at last perfected his new system of treatment for the absolute cure of tuberculosis and all pulmonary diseases. This triumphant victory over the deadly bacilli is far reaching in its effects, for there is no longer room for doubt that the gifted specialist has given to the world a boon that will save millions of precious lives. Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing the cure step by step.

First Step.—Killing the life destroying germs which invest the body.

Second Step.—Toning the entire system and strengthening the nerves—filling the veins with tingling new life.

Third Step.—Building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum system cures grip and its painful after effects, dangerous coughs, bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal, and gives endurance to those who have inherited hollow chests, with their long train of attending dangers. To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

To every reader of this paper.

Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., 179 King St. West, Toronto, Ont., giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent. Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper. Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories. Let no previous discouragements prevent your taking advantage of this splendid free offer before it is too late.

WIDE AWAKE

SCHOOL DESKS



WE have now a complete stock of all sizes Desks on hand. Write for photos, description and prices. Furniture Catalogue mailed on request.

SCOTT FURNITURE COMPANY—

276 MAIN STREET.
Largest Dealers in WESTERN CANADA.

IMPERIAL

CREAM TARTAR



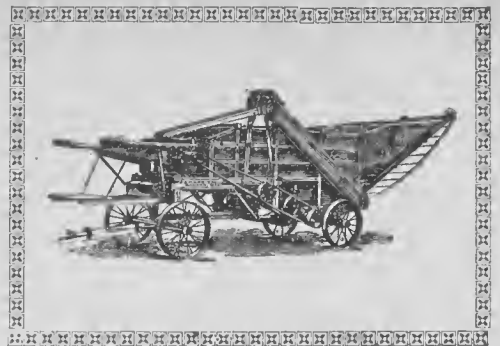
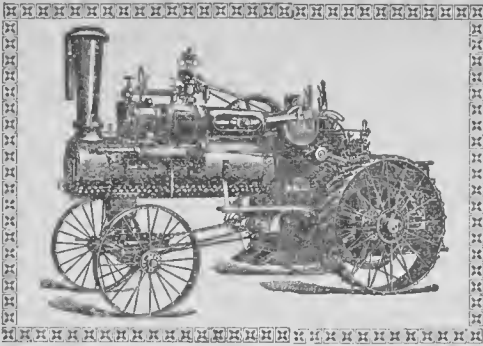
BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. LETT, Toronto, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



TANK PUMPS.

We have just received a carload of Tank Pumps, which we are selling at prices within reach of all. Write for prices.

Our Repair Stock is now complete. We have everything a Thresherman requires. Catalogue supplied Free upon application.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO. D. B. MACLEOD, WINNIPEG
GEN. AGENT.

Mistakes.

Some mistakes will be made, even by men fairly gifted with skill and forecast. But the blunders made by men of that stamp are not all loss. Every snag they hit becomes a beacon, to warn them away from similar accidents. The Iowa Homestead had the other day about 40 contributions from readers about their own mistakes and those of blundering people around. We don't make exactly the same blunders here as are made in Iowa, but there are errors common to both countries, and we quote as briefly as possible from those confessions by Iowa farmers.

"The greatest mistake any man can make is to be unable or unwilling to see his own errors. Experience is a dear teacher, and yet there are many who never learn anything by it, because of their inability to see that they themselves are the main cause of their own misfortunes. Whenever we meet with any adversity—failure of crops, loss of stock, breakage of machinery or anything else, we should first inquire into our own responsibility for the loss. It is more than probable that a little more forethought on our part might have averted the loss."

"The worst mistake one can make on the farm is not to know it, and profit by it, when a mistake has been made. There are two classes of mistakes, those that can be avoided and those that cannot. The former class are either due to want of thought or laziness or ignorance, sometimes to all three."

"One of the worst mistakes that beginners make, when starting out on life's rough path, is that they expect to get something for nothing. This is one mistake alone that has caused many young men and enthusiastic farmers to quit their jobs and turn to some other profession. To avoid this mistake, we must constantly keep in mind the fact that man was destined to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and that whatever is worth having is worth striving for. Another mistake frequently made is that of failing to count the cost."

"An immense amount of hard work has been performed which never led to any

really useful result. If some men had stopped to think just what they were about before beginning, they would have seen that half the work rightly applied would have produced better results. The ability to perform must be aided by the ability to put that labor in the right place."

"Investments on the farm may be divided into two classes, productive and unproductive. In the first class I would put the cost of working the ground, the cost of teams, implements and machinery, the cost of stock and the necessary buildings for shelter. In the second class I would put the expense of fine houses and furniture, fast horses and their equipments. The beginner who is struggling for a foothold upon the ladder, will be wise if he confines his attention principally to investments of the first class and postpone the purchase of luxuries until he is sure he can very well afford them."

"I am not going to tell you all the mistakes that have been accumulating against me during the last forty years of farming, but I will lump them off at nine hundred and ninety-nine. Nine hundred of them were caused by big-head and carelessness and attending to other people's business and trusting my own business to Providence and going in debt for machinery and numerous other articles that could have been done without, with the intention all the time of paying the debts with the proceeds of the crop I was going to raise if Providence worked just to suit me."

"I have made a mistake in holding the products of the farm for a fancy price when I could have sold and made a fair profit, and then I suffered the shrinkage and depreciation by rats and mice, as well as the danger of having it destroyed by fire or lightning."

"It is a mistake for the farmers to want too much of the things they haven't got and not make more use of the things they have got."

"Another serious mistake is not forging ahead in farm work with some far-reaching plan and a definite aim. There is no business which needs more constant and intelligent supervision than farming, and no business will show the lack of it quicker."

"It is a serious mistake to begin too high up. Begin at the bottom and work your way up. Ability, facility and opportunity are strong points in the pathway to prosperity. In the human aggregation there are great diversities of ability and opportunity, it takes both to ensure success."

"I have let my stock run out too late in the fall, but it won't pay. Poor feed and cold nights take more flesh off in a week than I can replace in a month."

"Putting through work at the right time, even if it costs extra strain to do it, is the best economy, it is a great mistake to put off."

There are people not so far away as Iowa who make very similar mistakes and may not take any harm from reading their own experience, as exemplified there and elsewhere.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 835 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Brandon College

FOR BOTH
YOUNG MEN
AND YOUNG
WOMEN

Preparatory; Commercial; Stenographic; Teachers' Certificates; Matriculation in Arts, Law, Medicine and Pharmacy; Manitoba University Arts Course—First and Second Years, and the Mental and Moral Science Course of the Third and Fourth Years; and Theology.

Next Session begins October 1st, 1900. SEND FOR CALENDAR.

REV. A. P. McDIARMID, D.D., Principal.

GRIND YOUR GRAIN AT-HOME
and save the toll. You have the horses, we have the power and mill. Thousands of the **PEERLESS MILLS** are now in use. They work **FAST, FINE, EASY.** Make family meal or feed. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Circulars, prices, &c., free. **W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.**

BOY'S PRINTER
A complete printing office, containing a font of changeable rubber type, ink pad, tweezers and holder. Useful in many ways—printing cards, marking clothing, boxes, etc. Every boy should have one. Postpaid 15 cts. McFarlane & Co., 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

E. H. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day